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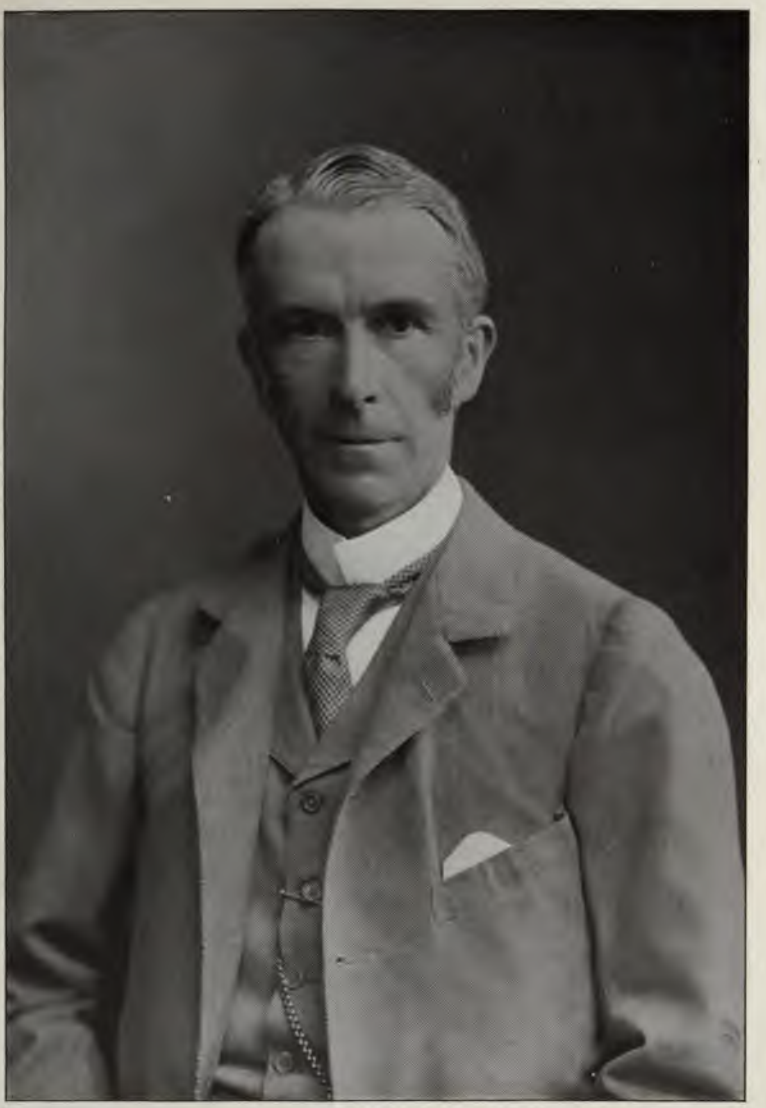

Yours
Liverpool

THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

East Riding Antiquarian Society.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1907.

VOLUME XIV.

Hull:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

A. BROWN & SONS, LTD., THE SAVILE PRESS.

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Contents

OF VOLUME XIV. FOR 1907.

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	v
LIST OF OFFICERS	vii

IN MEMORIAM: LORD LIVERPOOL (Plate). By T. Sheppard, F.G.S.	1
ROMAN COINS FOUND ON THE WOLDS. By the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S.	5
NOTES ON THE PLACE-NAME "FILEY." By W. H. Stevenson	10
NOTES ON SCARBOROUGH CASTLE. By W. Stevenson	13
THE CLIFFORDS AND BOYLES OF LONDESBOROUGH, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BURLINGTON VAULT IN LONDESBOROUGH CHURCH. By Rev. R. C. Wilton, B.A.	18
NOTES ON THE MORE IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN EAST YORKSHIRE. By T. Sheppard, F.G.S.	45
EAST YORKSHIRE SUBSIDY ROLLS: 2 CHARLES I. By Eleanor Lloyd	67
LOCAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES. By T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.	74
REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY FOR 1906-7. By Rev. A. N. Cooper, M.A.	78
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1905-6. By the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A.	79
BALANCE SHEET	83
LIST OF MEMBERS	85
INDEX TO VOL. XIV. FOR 1907	89

Editorial.

SOME apology is needed for the comparatively small size of the present volume. This, however, is due to the fact that the extraordinary expenditure incurred in publishing our Transactions during the past two or three years, has left the finances of the Society in such a condition that the volume for this year has had to be produced at less than half the usual cost. In future years it is hoped the Transactions will attain their average size.

In order to make the present issue as interesting and valuable as the circumstances permit, the various manuscripts in the Society's possession have been carefully examined, and preference has been given to those most likely to be of general utility. For the same reason, portions of some of the papers which contained information accessible in the standard monographs or text books, have been omitted.

Since the last part of our Transactions was published, Lord Liverpool, who was our President for many years, has been removed from us. The present opportunity has, therefore, been taken of reproducing his portrait, and of making some record of the services he rendered to our Society. I have also taken the liberty of inserting some "Local Archæological Notes," records of important discoveries, and of papers, &c., likely to be of special interest to East Riding Antiquaries. Blocks in illustration of these have been kindly lent by the York Philosophical Society, and by the Hull Museum authorities. It is proposed to repeat these local notes year by year, in order that a record may be kept of matters of local interest.

T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

HULL MUSEUM,
October, 1907.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

East Riding Antiquarian Society.

In Memoriam.

THE RT. HON. CECIL GEORGE SAVILE,

4th EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

1846-1907.

IT rarely happens that a society is so fortunate in securing for its President a man of such influence and learning as the subject of these notes. Lord Liverpool, or as he was better known by his former title, Lord Hawkesbury, was to a large extent the cause of the Society holding the prominent position it does to-day. He attended the meetings regularly, took a general interest in our work, never lost an opportunity of using his influence in furtherance of the Society's aims, was always most courteous, an ideal chairman, and contributed several valuable memoirs to our annual volumes. These papers invariably had reference to East Riding Families, or were in other ways of local interest. Lord Liverpool had a charming disposition, and never refused to impart to his fellow members the large store of knowledge he possessed relating to the family history of the county. Such was his influence and his personality, that now he has gone the Society will find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in one man a person at once so willing and so able to further its work.

A

When, in 1892, a letter appeared in the local press advocating the formation of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, M.P., (as he was then known) was amongst those who strongly supported the proposal. He was one of the earliest to join the Society, and in the first year of its existence was elected a Vice-President. He held that office until 1899, when he was unanimously elected President, a position to which he was annually re-elected, and kept until his death a few months ago.

He was ever ready to further any educational movement, and, perhaps the last public service he performed was the opening of Wilberforce House, Hull, as a Museum and Memorial, in August, 1906.

It was with general satisfaction that His Majesty, only last year, honoured our late President by the advancement to an Earldom, the appointment as Lord Steward of the Household, and by an honorable augmentation to the achievement of arms of the House of Foljambe. Our own Society recognised this honour at its first subsequent meeting, held at Driffield, when the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

"That a vote of congratulation be accorded to our President, the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, on the honours which have been conferred upon him by His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., viz.: the advancement to an Earldom and appointment as Lord Steward of the Household at the close of last year, and quite recently of a grant of an honourable augmentation to the achievement of arms of the House of Foljambe.

"The augmentation was granted to Lord Liverpool as Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household (an office held by the 3rd Earl of Liverpool, 1841-1846, the grandfather of our President). The corresponding office in Ireland is held by Viscount Hawkesbury, the eldest son of our President. The son's appointment as State Steward and Chamberlain of the House of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is dated 13th Feb., 1906.

"By Patent dated 22nd Dec., 1903, His Majesty was pleased to revive our President's grandfather's titles in his favour, creating Cecil George Savile, Baron Hawkesbury—Viscount Hawkesbury

of Kirkham in the County of York, and of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, and Earl of Liverpool; also making him a Privy Councillor on 8th January, 1906; and since His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant by Special Royal Warrant, dated 25th August, 1906, an Honourable Augmentation desiring that the fact that both our President and our President's grandfather, the 3rd Earl of Liverpool, have held the office of Lord Steward of the Household, may be commemorated.

"The Augmentation to the Foljambe Arms is as follows:—On the bend an escutcheon vert charged with a key surmounted by a baton in saltire or (the badge of the Board of the Green Cloth); and the crest of Honourable Augmentation—

Sable, a bend beween six escallops, or for Foljambe.

On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion rampant of the first charged on the shoulder with a bezant, thereon an eagle displayed sable, and resting the dexter hind paw on a plate charged with a bend azure thereon three garbs (oat sheaves) or, and surmounted by an escutcheon argent charged with an eagle displayed, also sable, charged on the breast with a fleur de lis or. The lion crowned gold supporting with the fore paws a man-of-war's church pendant. The red lion and bezant are allusive of Lord Liverpool's descent from the family of Cornewall of Berington in Herefordshire. Over the crest is the motto:

Argent, on a bend azure, three oat sheaves or, for Ottley, of Pitchford, in Shropshire.

Argent, an eagle displayed sable, charged on the breast with a fleur de lis or, for Bruyn of the Haye, near Bridgenorth.

Argent, a lion rampant gules, ducally crowned or, within a bordure engrailed sable bezantée, for Cornewall of Berington.

BYDD DDIYSGOG.
(Be Steadfast)."

In printing this resolution now, the wishes of the Society are carried out, though few of the members then thought of the circumstances necessitating the notes which now accompany it.

Lord Liverpool was born at Osberton, Nottingham, on November 7th, 1846.[1] In 1869 he married Louise Blanche, the eldest daughter of Frederick John Howard, the brother-in-law of the 7th Duke of Devonshire. Unfortunately, two years later his wife died. In 1877 he married Susan Louisa, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish.

[1] See "Trans. East Riding Antiquarian Society," Vol. xiii., Part 1, 1905, p. 140.

By the first marriage he had one son, and five sons and five daughters by the second.

He was educated at Eton, served in the Royal Navy from 1860 to 1870, was in the Naval Brigade in the New Zealand War, 1863-4, and at the storming of Rangiriri. In 1880 he was Liberal Member of Parliament for North Nottinghamshire, and for the Mansfield Division, Nottinghamshire, in 1885, and 1886-92, when on Mr. Gladstone returning to office, he was raised to the Peerage by the revival of his grandfather's title. He was Lord-in-Waiting to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in 1894-5. The title of Earl of Liverpool was conferred upon him, as above recorded, only a year before his death.

The following is a list of his contributions to our Transactions :—

"Some East Riding Families." Vol. vii., 1899, pp. 1-36.

"The Heraldry on the Gateway at Kirkham Abbey." Vol. viii., 1900, pp. 1-9.

"The MS. Account and Memorandum Book of a Yorkshire Lady two centuries ago" Vol. ix., 1901, pp. 1-56.

"East Riding Portraits." Vol. x., 1902, pp. 27-69.

"Hayton Notes." Vol. xi., 1903, 123-125.

"Catalogue of the Portraits, Miniatures, &c., at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, and Naworth Castle, Cumberland." Vol. xi., 1903, pp. 35-122, and 19 plates.

"Catalogue of Portraits, Miniatures, &c., at Kirkham Abbey, in the possession of Lord Hawkesbury, 1905." Vol. xiii., Part 1, 1905, pp. 1-139, and 80 plates.

T. S.

Roman Coins found on the Wolds.[1]

By the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S.

THE Wolds of the East Riding are still, in this twentieth century, a terra incognita to many thousands who wend their way every summer to the sea-side resorts of Scarborough, Filey, and Bridlington, yet they were well known to the Romans eighteen hundred years ago, as testified by their roads and camps, and especially by their coins. Thousands of these last have been discovered, either in secreted hoards, or singly on the plough lands. The number referred to in this paper exceeds fourteen thousand. Many of them, chiefly bronze, but a few gold and silver, have been picked up in the vicinity of the two ancient roads which crossed the Wolds from York to Bridlington.

It would be more correct to say "from Fridaythorpe to Bridlington," for from York to near Fridaythorpe the road, known as Garrowby Street, is one. Then it divides; one portion known as the Low Street, passes by Holmfield, Bessingdale (half way between Wetwang and Fimber), the Monument, Kilham, and the Wold Gate to Bridlington and Sewerby; the other, known as the High Street by Fimber, Sledmere, Cowlam, Octon, Rudston and Boynton to Bridlington.[2]

The quantity of Roman coins found close to the Roman roads would seem to indicate that Roman soldiers or traders must have been frequently passing along them.

---

[1] Read at Driffield, April 4th, 1905.

[2] For further details of these roads see "Roman Road in East Yorkshire," by the present writer, "Trans. East Riding Antiquarian Society, vol. vii., p. 37.

The Nunburnholme Find.

In 1855, a hoard of small Roman coins contained in an urn was ploughed up in a field, called Mead Hills, or Methill, in the parish of Nunburnholme. 3095 were rescued and handed over to Lord Londesborough, but hundreds more were secretly taken away. Of the above number the bulk were presented by his Lordship to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum, and 659 to the Hull Museum. The greater part have been identified, and the names and dates, ranging from A.D. 253 to A.D. 275, point to one of the most turbulent periods of the Roman Empire. The names of no fewer than eleven Emperors are given in the short period of twenty-two years on these coins, while twice as many are omitted.

The following is the list of coins recovered :—

Date.	Name.	No.	Of these, the following are preserved in the Hull Municipal Museum.	In the Leeds Museum.
A.D. 253-259.	Valerianus ...	4	...	...
253-268.	Gallienus	310	52	24
	Salonina	24	...	1
259-268.	Postumus	13	...	...
262-268.	Victorinus	456	104	56
268.	Marius	4	...	...
268-274.	Tetricus Senior ...	1097	203	120
268.	Tetricus Junior ...	434	123	30
268-270.	Claudius Gothicus	321	26	42
270.	Quintillus	13	...	...
270-275.	Aurelianus	4	...	...
	Undecipherable...	415	151	...
	Total	3095	659	273

The Cowlam Find.

In 1859, some dozen lads were ploughing in one of the large fields at Cowlam, near the High Street, when one of them turned up an immense vase, full of coins. The rest quietly abandoned their horses, and hastened to fill their pockets. On the foreman remonstrating with them, they said they would not return to finish

their work; they meant for the future to live as gentlemen! He persuaded them, however, to go on to dinner time, but misfortune awaited them at the farm-house, for the master insisted on all of them emptying their pockets, and handing over the spoil. Such coins as were recovered, 10,256 in number, were sent to a dealer in London (Mr. Peter Whelan, 407, Strand), and from him Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., purchased one hundred in order to present them to his friend, Mr. J. R. Mortimer. The rest have vanished. Mr. Head, the Curator of Coins at the British Museum, tells me that none were purchased for that Institution, though some may have found their way there since. The coins of this find in Mr. Mortimer's collection date from A.D. 308 to A.D. 353, and embrace the very interesting period of the Constantine family. I have carefully examined them, and, with the exception of six, have ascertained the names and titles of the Emperors on the obverse, and the mottoes, signs, and illustrations on the reverse, together with the name of the place where the coin was struck, whenever shewn, and its actual date.

The following is a compact list, giving only the name of the Emperor, and the number of coins, without specifying the varieties of each year:—

Date.	Name.	No.
A.D. 306-337.	Constantinus Maximus ...	8
	Helena	5
	Theodora	3
316-340.	Constantinus Junior ...	3
325-361.	Constantius	27
335-350.	Constans	7
335.	Delmatius	3
350-353.	Magnentius	20
350-353.	Decentius	8
Circa 340.	Urbs Roma	5
Circa 340.	Constantinopolis	5
	Undecipherable	6
	Total	100

We come now to the single finds picked up at Wetwang or its immediate vicinity, fifty of which are in the possession of Mr. W. W. Lakin, a former resident, and thirty-four in Mr. Mortimer's Museum.

Date.	Name.	No.	Date.	Name.	No.
B.C. 118.	Porcia	1	A.D. 259.	Gallienus	1
A.D. 71.	Vespasianus ...	2	268.	Victorinus	3
80.	Titus	1	270.	Tetricus	1
105.	Trajanus ...	1	308.	Constantinus Max.	7
121.	Hadrianus ...	1	311.	Licinius	1
141.	Diva Faustina	1	316.	Constantinus Jun.	2
145.	Antoninus Pius	1	332.	Constantius ...	6
168.	Aurelius... ...	1	350.	Magnentius... ...	2
201.	Severus	3	350.	Decentius	1
230.	Julia Mammæa	1	355.	Helena	1
232.	Alexander ...	1	359.	Julianus	2
236.	Maximinus ...	1	C. 340.	Urbs Roma... ...	1
237.	Gordianus ...	1		Undecipherable ...	48
259.	Postumus ...	1			
				Total	93

Whereas the coins found buried in a vase at Cowlam were mostly in excellent condition, having been preserved from the weather, it is otherwise with those picked up on the surface in and near the parish of Wetwang. I had to obtain the kind assistance of Mr. William Fennell, of Wakefield. Between us we were only able to decipher forty out of the eighty-seven then discovered, but several of these are interesting, notably the one of the Porcia Gens, with Cato marked on the reverse, of the date B.C. 118.

It remains to explain the letters on the following coins which mark the place of coinage. By far the most common is Treviris, the modern Treves. Nearly half the coins (thirty-one) have the following marks:—

TRP =	Treviris percussa	13
TRS =	Treviris signata	13
TR =	Treviris	4
PT =	Percussa Treviris	1
		— 31

The next place is Sisciæ, the modern Sisek in Croatia, on the banks of Save :—

Sis	= Sisciæ	11	
S	= ,, ...	4	
ES	= Quinta officina Sisciæ	1	
MPS	= Moneta Percussa Sisciæ	1	
		—	17

Lugdunum, the modern Lyons :—

LUG	= Lugduni	1	
PLM	= percussa Lugduni M. coiners mark	1	
PLC	= Primæ Lugdunensis Civitates	1	
SLC	= Secunda Lugdunensis Civitates	1	
APLC	These all terminate in LC, but there is some uncertainty as to the initial letters. There were in Gaul four provinces called Lugdunensis, the first embracing the later Burgundy, the second Normandy, the third Brittany, and the fourth the district round Paris.	1	
CPLC		1	
RPLC		1	
RSLC		2	
PRLC		1	
		—	10

Constantinople :—

PCONS	= percussa Constantinopoli	5	
SCONST	= signata Constantinopoli	1	
		—	6

and the following :—

AMB	= Ambiani (?)	3	
AQS	= Aquileiæ signata	1	
AQP	= Aquileiæ percussa	1	
RS	= Romæ signata	1	
NS, IFC	Uncertain	2	
		—	8
	Total ...		72

I have not taken any account of coins found in Holderness, or other portions of the East Riding, but only of those strictly confined to the Wolds, which happen to have come under my notice.

Note on the Place-name "Filey."[1]

By W. H. Stevenson.

FILEY is mentioned in the Domesday Survey twice, at fol. 299, col. 1, as *Fiuelac*, which is printed in the Government text as *Fucelac*, and at 380 b, col. 1, as *Fuielac*. The former reading is not quite clear, as the scribe of the cordex has written the second stroke of the *u* in a rounded form that can easily be read as *c*, although it is not nearly so rounded as the *c* written clearly by the same scribe in the immediate vicinity. I suspect that the rather obscure reading has arisen from the scribe commencing to write *e*, and then discovered that he had not written the second stroke of the *u*, and proceeding to alter it to that letter. In the thirteenth century the name is written *Fyvele*, *Fyveley*, etc.[2] We may therefore conclude that the Domesday form is *Fiuelac*, that is *Fivelac*.

The explanation of these names as meaning "five lakes," although it is the suggestion of Dr. Henry Bradley, will not hold water. We should require the plural form "*lace*," or more probably, the dative plural "*lacum*," despite the frequent confusion in the Northumbrian dialects of Old English of the plural endings of nouns belonging to this declension. The meaning of "*lacu*" in Old English seems to be always "brook, stream," and not "lake," which is a late introduction into England from the Latin "*lacus*." Moreover, the derivation of the name from "*lacu*" will not enable us to account for the forms "*Fyveley*," etc., which cannot by any legitimate process be derived

[1] Read at the Filey Meeting, 1907.

[2] See Scaife's edition of "Kirkby's Quest for Yorkshire," published by the Surtees' Society, 1865.

from "*lacu*." "Ley" here must be, as in thousands of other instances, derived from the dative singular "*lēage*" of Old English "*lēah*," our "ley," which in early local names had frequently its original meaning of "wood," like its Old High German cognate "*loh*" and its Latin cognate (apart from a declensional change) "*lucus*." There are several Yorkshire names that in early forms oscillate between "—lac" and "—leye" in the same way, and one of these older forms is still preserved in the Duke of Rutland's title of Baron Roos of Ham*lake* (a modern form of Ham*lac*), which is simply Helms*ley*. The "*lac*" form has yielded "*—laugh*" in the cases of Healaugh and Skirlaugh. The evolution of this form is quite clear. The "*lac*" of Domesday and other later writings is merely a French spelling, and the *c* represents the strongly-marked Northumbrian guttural spirant *h*, which had much the pronunciation of the Scotch "*ch*" in "*loch*," and hence might be represented, as it was occasionally by native writers before the Norman Conquest, by "*c*." If we substitute "*h*" for this "*c*," as we must undoubtedly do in the cases of Healaugh and Skirlaugh to account for the modern spellings which are really traditional ones, going back to a time when the "augh" was still pronounced with a guttural spirant, we arrive at the form "*—lah*." This, there can be little doubt, is the Old Northumbrian "*lǣh*" corresponding to the West Saxon "*lēah*") shortened, owing to the weaker accent on it as the second member of a compound, to "*—lah*." The word occurs in Beda's "Pægna-laech." In late Northumbrian this "*lǣh*" became "*lēh*," with a dative singular "*lēge*" (with the *g* pronounced as *y*), which explains the changes in these Yorkshire names from "lac" to "ley."

The first part of the compound is not so easy to explain. The numeral "five" seems out of place as applied to woodland (if that is the meaning of "*lǣh*" in this name). It is to be noted that "*Fiuele*" (printed

"*Finele*") is mentioned in the boundaries of the royal forest of Scawby in 1204,[3] but a mediæval forest did not necessarily imply woodland. The only other word I can suggest is fīfel" which "means monster, giant." and a "fīfel-lǣh" would be a place haunted, or supposed to be haunted, by demon or evil spirits. Whether the woodlands round Filey were ever so awe-inspiring as to justify such a name, I am unable to say. There is a serious objection to this etymology in the fact that "*fīfel*" is a term that occurs only in poetry, and therefore was an archaic word inherited from pagan times and expressing a pagan concept. But it may have been in common use before the conversion to Christianity, and have been used in forming local names by the pagan Northumbrians round Filey.

---

[3] "Rot. Chartarum," p. 123b.

Notes on Scarborough Castle.[1]

By W. Stevenson.

THERE are three prominent dates in the history of the great fortress at Scarborough:—1st, the Norman Conquest; 2nd, the building of the great tower; and 3rd, the demolition of the castle.

The first period is somewhat obscure, owing to the omission of Scarboro' and its castle in the great Book of Domesday.

Thos. Hinderwell, the historian of Scarboro', wrote in 1798 (p. 30):—"There is no mention of Scarboro' in Domesday Book. The cruel desolation of the invading Danes, the destructive conquests of the Northumbrian princes, and the vindictive policy of William the Conqueror, who laid waste a great part of Yorkshire on the sea coast north of the Humber, might have reduced it to a miserable state of obscurity."

Professor Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, writing in 1869 (vol. 3, p. 347) on the subject of Earl Tostig's return to his earldom in 1066, when his men hurled blazing timbers, etc., from the castle heights on to the houses of the revolted townsmen, says:—"Scarboro', unluckily, is not mentioned in Domesday, otherwise the name of its lord might help us to recover the personality of a man who must have been worth remembering."

J. B. Baker, following in 1882 ("History of Scarboro'," p. 2), wrote:—"Scarboro' has no place in Domesday Book, and this can only be accounted for on the supposition that at that period Scarboro' had been destroyed by one of those ruthless and savage invasions which more than once depopulated the place, and laid waste the habitations of the people," and that "Tosti, Count of Northumberland (*sic*), in one of his

[1] Read at a meeting of the Society held at Scarborough on Oct. 9th, 1905.

expeditions landed at Scarboro', and plundered and burnt it."

This obscurity arises from the fact that the Great Survey was based on the manor system, and Scarboro' consisted of the manors of Walesgrif, now Falsgrave, and Nordfeld, now Northstead, better known as Peasholme, and that "Scarboro'" was the castle rock or site situate in one or other of those manors. "Walesgrif" was the chief manor, and Nordfeld was attached to it, as implied by its designation as a "berewick"; but later it asserted its pre-Conquest right, and was represented by its own bailiff, etc., in the municipal government of the town.

Scarboro', under its manor name of Walesgrif, was the head of a vast domain, one of the chief territorial lordships in the great county of York, in and before the time of Edward the Confessor, and no doubt the chief residence of that king's viceroy in the north—Earl Tostig, son of the great Earl Godwin, and elder brother of Earl or King Harold. As the head of a great Thanedom, it had upwards of twenty territorial sokes attached to it, mostly, as in the instance of Filey, Gristhorpe, Ayton, Cloughton, Scalby, etc., in the immediate neighbourhood, the inhabitants of which would attend in person the great courts held at the lord's hall, presumably on the castle site, for that natural stronghold can only be viewed as the parent of this great territorial centre. The view we thus obtain of the rock or castle of Scarboro' before the Conquest brings it into line with that of Bamborough, that figures so prominently in our earliest history as a royal stronghold. The confusion associated with Scarboro' as a town or place name is not alone. Tutbury, in Staffordshire, the seat of a Norman castle, bore the pre-Conquest name of Burton, and Tickhill, Derbyshire, a like seat, was formerly known as Dadesley. The Book of Domesday tells us the important fact that William the Conqueror was the

lord of Walesgrif (then, as we know, changing its name to that of the castle site) and all its outlying appendages. We have evidence in King Stephen granting charters, etc., to Stainton, a dependancy, that this great property of the Crown remained intact for some considerable time.

From this early fount of knowledge we glean some first-hand information touching the great revolt of the English that took place in the north in 1069, and the penalty they paid for a vain attempt to throw off the Norman yoke. We are told that in the time of Edward the Confessor the great lordship was valued at fifty-six pounds, and that seventeen years after King William's war of annihiliation in the north, the value was then only one pound ten shillings. The former arable land, employing 54 ploughs, was reduced to 9½, the rest of the territory, even at that distance of time, from lack of population, was recorded as "waste."

Having dealt with the building of the great Norman tower in stone, an edifice, now in decay, that constituted the true seal of the conquest, the scene is moved on a century, during which castle building in earthworks, mounds, and stockades, were the order of the day, and in which they played an important part in the wars of Stephen and the Empress Maud. On the accession of Henry II. to the throne of his Norman ancestors, the castle of Scarboro' was in the custody of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, Lord of the Seigniory of Holderness, where he had built his own great earthen castle at Skipsea. He was discharged from his office, which had no doubt been transmittable by heredity, on the plea that in the past troubles, as custodian of a royal castle, he had been zealous in the cause of his king (Stephen). Henry's policy inclined to the demolition of the castles of his nobles and the strengthening of his own, and hence the origin of the great stone tower or keep of Scarboro' Castle, built on the line of entrance, or the weakest point of the enclosure.

In the fifth year of Henry II.,[2] and possibly a year or two earlier, the Sheriff of York, Bertramus de Bulemer, was busy building the stone castle. During the first three quarters of that year, in transmitting his cash to the exchequer, he debited the king with thirty, forty, and forty-one pounds, for building operations at Scarboro' Castle, and in the fourth quarter with £23 9s. 4d., building operations at Scarboro' Tower. The "Castle" and the "Tower," as proved by entries traceable for ten years, were interchangeable terms, which, on the whole, implied the tower, the first building, as in other instances, constructed in stone on an old military site. The former staircase entrance or side tower, the foundations of which were bared about seventeen years ago, is shown in the eastern elevation of the castle, figured on the siege coinage of Charles I., in which adjunct it was presumed the earliest castle chapel, as in the castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was situate.

In dealing with the third period, viz., the demolition of the castle during the Civil War, reliance must be placed upon the "State Papers, Domestic, 1651," as published by the Record Commissioners. Like most, if not all the old strongholds of the kingdom, Scarboro' was in the hands of the parliamentary or military party. Viewed as the bulwark of a class, opposed to the well-being and advancement of the community, orders were issued for its destruction as follows:—

"May 9. Council of State. Days proceedings. Scarboro' Castle to be demolished, and the said committee to consider as to the manner of doing it, and to confer with some of the northern [Scottish] gentlemen concerning it. . . . A company of foot to be drawn out of Hull, to march to Scarboro' to defend the demolishing of that place, and the two companies in Scarboro' with those out of Nottingham and Hull, to march under Colonel Bethel to Major General Harrison, the pay of a governor to be continued to Bethel until the Castle is demolished."

5th Henry II. is 1158-9.—"Bond," p. 247.

Scarboro' being a sea, as well as a land Castle, held a special position in protecting a town and the landing of an enemy, at a time when the sea was imperfectly policed. The conference with the Scotch gentlemen suggested 'second thoughts,' for fully a month later, *i.e.*, on June 12th, a further order was made as follows :—

"The business of demolishing Scarboro' Castle, referred back again to the Irish Scotch Committees, and all former orders concerning it suspended." Later, "October 3rd, that the business concerning Scarboro' Castle be referred to the Council of State."

In the confusion of this ordering, countermanding, and suspending, it appears that demolition was partly carried out, for we know, from the state in which the Castle has come down to our time, that little, if anything, was demolished further than the great tower or keep.

As at Nottingham, where the order for its demolition was given on the same day, this was carried out by the explosion of a considerable store of gunpowder on the inside, the effect of which was to precipitate half the tower on to the northern Holm, or Sea Bank, where huge blocks have remained to our time.

That the Castle was not destroyed to the extent generally understood is proved by the state papers, recording that it was a garrison and a place of safe keeping for prisoners of war, in 1662, eleven years after the issue of the general order of demolition.

It may, in conclusion, be noted that the Scarborough Museum is enriched by a collection of constructional objects and specimens of mediæval pottery found when excavating at the foot of the keep, and in exploring the outline of the staircase tower about seventeen years ago, when the writer, then a resident in Scarboro', superintended the limited work carried out by the military officials, during which the most interesting finds were carried to York.

The Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough:

With Special Reference to the Burlington Vault in Londesborough Church.

By the Rev. Richard Cecil Wilton, B.A.

IN May, 1895, a paper on "Historic Londesborough," was read by the late Canon Wilton, to the members of this Society.[1] At the end of it there is a copy of what is there described as "The Clifford Brass" in the Chancel of Londesborough Church.

It is proposed in this paper to give some account of the other monuments and remains of the Clifford and Boyle families in Londesborough Church, with reference to the general history of those families.

In the pamphlet before alluded to, Canon Wilton remarks:—"On the restoration of Lord Clifford, the Shepherd Lord, to the estates and honours of his ancestors, he had this brass placed on our chancel floor in memory of his father and mother. It is not known where he was himself buried, but may it not be conjectured that he was brought to Londesborough and laid beside his mother?.... When first I came to this parish there was a stone near hers, from which the brass had been removed. May it not have borne the name of the good Lord Clifford?"

In reference to this sentence, I am glad to say, that the stone referred to has now been restored to its former position near the grave of Margaret Lady Clifford. It was found lately under the chancel floor, where it had been placed in the somewhat barbarous restoration of the early seventies, while my father was unfortunately away from home.

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[1] "Transactions East Riding Antiquarian Society," 1895, pp. 1-12.

The question arises, Who did this lost brass commemorate? Until the destruction of the religious house the Cliffords were usually buried in Bolton Abbey, where one would certainly have expected the Shepherd Lord himself to be laid to rest. The Austin Canons there were his great friends; and he spent much of his time in his later years at Barden Tower. After the Reformation, the Clifford remains were all removed from the Abbey to Skipton Church, where the succeeding Cliffords were generally interred. The splendid tomb of the 1st Earl of Cumberland, the son of the Shepherd Lord, is one of the principal ornaments of Skipton Church.

Mr. W. H. Dawson in his "History of Skipton" says that the Shepherd Lord was the last Clifford interred at Bolton. But I have not been able so far to trace his authority for this statement. It is possible that the Shepherd Lord might have desired to be laid beside his mother in Londesborough Church, but it seems to me just as probable, if not more so, that he was buried at Bolton, like the rest of the family.

The stone is a large one, 6½ by 2½ feet, and when preparations were being made recently for its restoration to its original position, the remains of what appeared to be the skeleton of a very tall man were found under this particular part of the chancel floor. Another theory commends itself to me with regard to this lost brass. May it not have marked the sepulchre of Sir Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey, the father of Lady Clifford? He was Lord of the Manor at Londesborough in the middle part of the fifteenth century, and was eminent in his day; representing King Henry VI. at the Council of Basle. The Bromfletes, father and daughter, would naturally be buried at their own Manor of Londesborough.

The son of the Shepherd Lord (who got on so badly with his aged father), has left no trace at Londesborough. Henry VIII. created him Earl of Cumber-

land. We have one record connected with him in the fact that his brother-in-law, Christopher Aske, desired to be buried "at the feet of our Ladie of Pitie in Londesborough Church." Christopher Aske, unlike his more famous brother, Robert, took an active part with Earl Cumberland in resisting the Pilgrimage of Grace.

There is no monument to the 2nd Earl of Cumberland here, but he is commemorated by a living representative—the present owner, and Earl of Londesborough, Francis Denison, who is descended from Lady Margaret Clifford. Lady Margaret's grandmother was the sister of King Henry VIII., and so her portrait which used to hang in the house at Londesborough, now occupies the place of honour at Bolton Abbey. This only child by a Royal Alliance, bears a striking resemblance in the picture to her Tudor cousins. She married the Earl of Derby. It is an interesting fact further, that the present *Countess* of Londesborough is also descended from this same Earl of Cumberland through his second marriage. The 3rd Earl of Cumberland, the famous sailor Earl of Elizabeth's glorious days, has left no memorial with us, for his portraits which once hung in our ancient Hall are at Bolton with the rest. I have the authority of the sister of the present Duke of Devonshire for saying that all the pictures now at Bolton, once adorned the house at Londesborough. But with the 4th Earl of Cumberland's family we begin an unbroken series of monuments and brasses in Londesborough Church, which goes on to the end of the eighteenth century.

Francis Clifford, who was afterwards 4th Earl, lived at Londesborough most of his life. While his brother George held the title he naturally resided here, for Londesborough was one of the lesser seats of the family. And when the Admiral, his brother, died, and Francis became 4th Earl of Cumberland, he did not apparently reside much at Skipton, on account,

perhaps, of the long and acrimonious legal disputes in which he was involved with his strong-minded niece, Anne, Countess of Pembroke.[2]

At Bolton Abbey there is a long series of volumes of the Londesborough Household Books, giving minute items of daily expenditure in the family of this nobleman, both before and after he was Earl.

The next monument, in order of time, to be found in Londesborough Church, is that of a gentleman in the household of this Francis Clifford, before he became Earl. This tomb may be seen to the south of Lady Clifford's grave, and the inscription runs as follows:—[3]

Mortis Victoriæ Limes.
Hic jacet. humatum Corpus Richardi
Over generosi nuper famuli nobilis
simi Domii Francisi Clifforde
Lounsbrough Qui expiravit
xxii — die — Octobris — anno — salutis
Millesimo Sexentesimo.

The first line of this inscription, "The Limit of Death's Victory," is explained by the fact that it is surmounted by a death's head and bone. Beneath the last line there is a representation of a cockle shell. The fact that Francis Clifford is described as "That most noble Lord Francis Clifford of Londesborough," does not refer to his title in modern parlance, for in the seventeenth century the word Lord was used very loosely, as we see in "Pepy's Diary." The honble. Francis Ciifford, as we should now call him, did not succeed to the title till 1605.

We next come to the most imposing monument in the Church, that is the marble tomb of Grisold, Countess to this same Francis, 4th Earl. The fact that this Lady Cumberland is buried at Londesborough, instead of at Skipton, as all the wives of the preceding

[2] The present Lord de Clifford (25th Baron) is decended from this lady The Cliffords of Chudleigh are descended from a junior branch which separated from the main stock in the 13th century, long before the family had anything to do with Londesbo2ough.

[3] The words are here, and elsewhere in this paper, copied in order of lines, as found on the original inscriptions.

Earls had been, shows that in 1613 the Family was still in constant residence here, as indeed the daily household accounts testify. Until the unfortunate restoration before referred to, Lady Cumberland's tomb stood under the south-east window, upon a black and white marble pavement, surrounded by a rather inferior balustrade, as I remember seeing it. The tomb was then removed into what is now the side Chapel, and the Pavement was lost.

The monument itself consists of a black marble slab, 6 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. resting upon four white marble baluster-shaped legs. The inscription is upon a white marble octagon let in, and is surmounted by the Coronet of a Countess, and the Clifford Arms, chequy or and azure, a fess gules impaled with the Hughes arms, azure, a lion rampant or, in white marble.

This monument is almost exactly similar in character with that of the wife of the 5th Earl, who, during the troublous times of the succeeding reign, was buried in York Minster in the Lady Chapel. But the York monument, which is finer, was injured by the fire in the nineteenth century, and only the slab remains.

The inscription on Lady Grisold's tomb runs as follows:—

Here lyeth in rest
The Right Honorable
Lady, the Lady Grisold
Countess of Cumberland
Daughter of Thomas Hughes of
Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex
Esq. She was first married to Edw
Nevil Lord Abergavinnie and after
To Sir Francis Clifford Kt. Earle of
Cumberland by whom she had issue
George Clifford that died a child
Henry now Lo: Clifford
Lady Margaret maried to Sr Thomas
Wentworth of Wentworth Wood =
House in ye County of York Kt and Baronet
and Lady Frances maried to Sr Gervase
Clifton of Clifton in ye Countie of
Nottingham Knight and Baronet.
This noble Lady being of the age
Of — departed this
Mortal life at Londsbrough
In the year of our
Lord 1613.

This inscription contains some points of interest. It will be noticed that the Countess had so well kept the secret of her age, that it remains blank in the inscription. But our attention is especially arrested by the allusion to the marriage of Lady Margaret Clifford to Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, the great minister of Charles I. When this marriage was about to take place, Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland, writes with regard to it, to his son Lord Clifford:—

"Mr. Wentworth is in earnest, and seemeth to be a very affeccinate suitor to your sister; he hath been here (that is at Londesborough), altogether for these three weeks past, and remaines here still: yr sister is likewise there with well pleased, and contented. His Father, and I are agreed of all the conditions; we shall only want and wish your company at the marriage, which is I think not like to be long deferred. God blesse them."

The expression here used, "Mr. Wentworth is in earnest," throws an interesting side-light upon the youthful demeanour of one, who was ever so deeply in earnest in all his undertakings. The Registers for this period unfortunately do not exist at Londesborough. But it is probable that the union between these two Yorkshire Families was celebrated here.

Henry, Lord Clifford, who eventually succeeded as 5th and last Earl, was born at Londesborough. His portrait shows a person of ruddy, and somewhat coarse features, very like his Uncle, the Admiral. In the background of the picture there is a representation of a house, which is certainly not intended for Skipton, and is probably Londesborough Hall, as it was in those days. This Earl spent a great deal of his time here. He married the daughter of the well-known Elizabethan Statesman, Lord Salisbury, who like his father, Lord Burleigh, and his distinguished descendant of these later days, was "Prime man of the State" in his time. This union of Clifford and Cecil is commemorated in one of our heraldic banners, of which more hereafter.

Writing to Grisold, Countess of Cumberland, whose tomb we have just described, Lord Salisbury says with regard to this marriage:—

"Good Madam, I have understood by so many ways how well you have affected the match between my Lo Clifford and my daughter. . . . . I will love and cherish him, as the aple of one of myne eyes. To yourself I will wish long life, that we may both see some branches of him, to our comfort in our old dayes. And so remayne your Ladyship's assured loving friend, R. Salisbury."

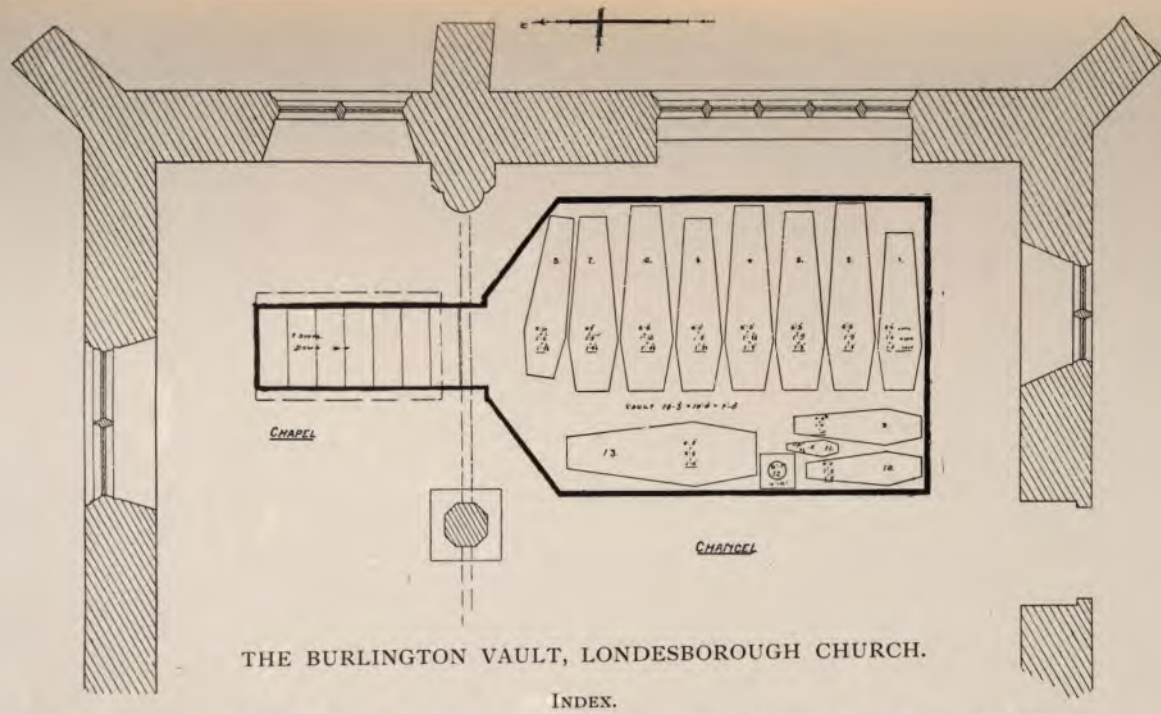
Unfortunately the branches of him soon withered, so that only a daughter remained to represent the family, and the title of Cumberland became extinct.

The death of the eldest son is commemorated on the next object of interest in the church to which we come in chronological order. This monument originally stood on the south-east window seat, above the tomb of Lady Cumberland, the child's grandmother. It consists of an upright moulded stone, with slate panels, surmounted by a moulded pedament. On one of the panels is a small marble figure of an infant in grave-clothes, and underneath may be faintly seen the following quaint inscription:—

Franciscus
Henrici Dom Cliff
Primo-genitus.
Heu vixit horas 6.
A.D. 1619.

When first the late Rector came to Londesborough, in 1866, this inscription was entirely invisible—having been effaced by a coat of black paint—but the letters gradually emerged in the course of time. The monument now occupies a position above the Cumberland tomb on the north wall of the chapel.

It was usual for the scions of the Clifford family to be laid to rest at Skipton, as was the case with the younger brother of this six-hour old Francis. These boys, Charles and Henry Clifford, both died in 1622, at Londesborough, as is attested by the Skipton Parish Register, where they were buried. With regard to



THE BURLINGTON VAULT, LONDESBOROUGH CHURCH.

INDEX.

1. Lady Elizabeth Clifford, heiress of last Earl of Cumberland, 1st Countess of Burlington. Died 1690.
2. Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Burlington. Died 1697 (supposed).
3. Charles, Lord Clifford of Londesborough, eldest son of 1st Earl. Died 1694 (supposed).
4. Charles Boyle, 2nd Earl of Burlington. Died 1703.
5. Juliana, 2nd Countess of Burlington. Died 1750.
6. Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington. Died 1753.
7. Dorothy, 3rd Countess of Burlington. Died 1758.
8. Lady Jane Boyle. Died 1780.
9. Unknown (probably Lord Drumlanrig). Died 1715.
10. Lady Julian Boyle, 2nd daughter of 3rd Earl. Died 1730.
11. Supposed to be Francis Clifford. Aged 6 hours. Died 1619
12. Chest, 16 in. by 16 in., containing cask 8½ in. by 7 in. Contents unknown.
13. Henry Boyle, Baron Carelton. Died 1725.

Charles Clifford above mentioned, I have seen the following pathetic entry in the Londesborough Household Books now at Bolton :—

"Feb. 28th, 1622. Paid this day for the charges of Mr. Jonas, Mr. Tailor, the Parson, Mr. Edward Dempsey, Cornelius Atkinson, etc., and 7 horses going to Skipton with the bodie of my little sweet Maistor, Mr. Charles Clifford when he went to be buried, the sum of four pounds, and what he gave upon the way to the poor in coming and going."

And again :—

"To Mr. Doctor Downs of Yorke, the sum of 3 l for his paines in coming to Londsbrough and staying twoe daies, to give his advice and some phisike to my little Maister Mr. Charles Clifford."

Thus came to an end a great house long famous in the annals of England. The short and striking mottoes of this truly noble family, whose gold and azure banners have waved over so many a stricken field, and whose arms gleam here and there in the dim light of our glorious Cathedral are singularly forceful and characteristic—

"Desormais"—"Henceforth,"
and "Semper Paratus"– "Always Ready."

They were indeed *always ready*, in the Royal Cause, as they were distinguished for centuries by their unswerving loyalty to the Crown. A Clifford fell at Bannockburn, and as we read in the old ballad, "The dreadful dragon" of Clifford appeared on many a livery at Flodden Field, where the Shepherd Lord was able to avenge the death of his ancestor at Bannockburn. But it was in civil war that this family especially proved its loyalty. In the fifteenth century two of the Cliffords fought and died in the cause of the Red Rose and Henry VI., to whom they had sworn allegiance, leaving their young heir to wander for years a landless and homeless Shepherd upon the Westmorland Mountains and the Yorkshire Wolds. Again, in the early sixteenth century, when all Yorkshire was ablaze

in the cause of Holy Church, the Clifford of that day did more than any one else to stem the tide of rebellion, though the Pilgrimage of Grace was headed by his own brother-in-law, Robert Aske. And in later years of the same century, when the Northern Earls were up once more, in the losing fight for Rome, there was one Northern Earl faithful to the Crown, and that was Henry Clifford. And once more, in the seventeenth century, the last Earl of Cumberland ranged himself on the King's side in opposition to his friend, the bloody Fairfax. Broken hearted, he witnessed his mighty brother, the great Strafford, fall an early victim before the cause of outraged liberty, and only death prevented his further participation in the remaining stages of that tremendous conflict. As his bereaved Countess writes in her Journal, 1643:—

"On the 11th of December, the year aforesaid, on which it pleased God to take the soule of my most noble lo. out of this miserable rebellious age, I trust, to His eternal joyes."

Until quite recently the monuments we have described were all that were to be seen in Londesborough Church connected with the great historic families who have resided here. But in 1905, while some alterations were being carried out in the choir, I determined to commit a splendid indiscretion, to which I had often in vain urged my father from my boyhood upwards, and the opportunity was taken to re-open the Burlington Vault, which had not been visited since 1809. I hope we shall be forgiven for breaking in upon that century of silence. In the Lady Chapel there is a large stone slab, in which two iron rings are fixed. This stone was raised with considerable labour, and disclosed a flight of seven steps, by which we descended into the dark resting place of departed Earls. The vault stretched from north to south, almost up to the south-east wall. It was only fifteen feet broad, and seven feet high down the centre. It contained twelve coffins, ranged side by side upon the floor: eight of them were facing

east, while those of three children and Lord Carlton faced north. There was also what seemed to have been a square chest which had been covered with plush. It contained what appeared like a barrel, eight inches only in diameter, within which were some cinders. There was no inscription, and I am at a loss to think what it had been intended for. This chest, and the smallest of the coffins were unaccounted for in the Register. This tiny coffin, for it had no inscription, I assume to be that of Francis Clifford, the infant of six hours, before alluded to, placed in the vault perhaps when the grave was disturbed. It is only one foot ten inches long. The remains of the various Earls and Countesses of Burlington seem at some time to have been roughly treated; several of the coffins were broken open, so that the skeletons were visible, though whether this was the consequence of natural decay or the result of violence, it was impossible to be quite sure. In several cases the inscriptions had been torn off: two brasses were lying near one coffin, and one absolutely in another coffin, to which it manifestly did not belong. By various indications we were however able to judge with approximate certainty to which coffin each several inscription had been originally attached. In most cases there was a brass inscription on the outer shell. This outer shell had, in every instance, considerably fallen away, and revealed in almost each case an exactly similar inscription repeated on the leaden shell within. A plan to scale of the vault and its contents was made at the time, and may now be seen in the church. This plan was made by Mr. A. J. Wilkins, under the direction of Mr. Hepton, Clerk of the Works. Before opening the vault I wrote to the late Earl of Liverpool—for he was by marriage connected with the family of the Duke of Devonshire, the heir and representative of the Burlingtons, and the bearer of their title. His Lordship was not able to be present at the opening, but agreed with me that as

there was a double inscription in most cases it would be better to put the brasses upon the wall of the church above, especially as many of them had already been displaced, and were lying scattered about on the floor of the vault. This plan was accordingly carried out, and the brasses may now be seen in the side chapel, presenting an almost complete memorial of the Burlington family, and some of their immediate relatives. The first interment took place in 1690; the last in 1780.

The first coffin nearest the south-east wall is that of the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, the daughter of the last Earl of Cumberland, and by the deaths of her three brothers mentioned above, his heiress. By her marriage with Lord Dungarvan, eldest surviving son of the *great* Earl of Corke, she carried the Londesborough Estates into a new family. Her husband, who succeeded as 2nd Earl of Corke, was, after the restoration, created Earl of Burlington, spelling the name as so many of us still pronounce it.

An interesting account of an interview between Lord Dungarvan and King Charles I., in connection with this marriage, may be seen among the Corke papers. It turned out to be a very happy union, so that in his diary, in 1654, Lady Elizabeth's husband makes the following entry with regard to his married life :—

"July 3rd, 1654. This day my wife and I have been married twenty years, and I praise God for it: we have lived as happily one with another as any two I think ever did."

The Countess's portrait which used to hang at Londesborough, shows a woman of distinguished appearance, rather striking than beautiful. At a later time she is thus described by Pepys, writing in the year 1668, and alluding to a visit to Burlington House :—

"Here I first saw and saluted my Lady Burlington, a very fine speaking lady, and a good woman, but old and not handsome, but a brave woman."

The brass which was upon her coffin, and is now upon the wall of the chapel, runs as follows :—

Here lyeth the body of
The Rt Honble Elizabeth
Countess of Burlington
And Corke, sole daughter and
Heiress to Henry, Lord
Clifford last Earle of
Cumberland. She was born
September the 17th. Anno Do
1613. Died January the 6th
1690.

This is the only brass found in the vault which begins with the words, "Here lyeth the body of." And there are other indications that this interment was not originally made in the vault. In the Register we find this entry so exactly similar to the brass that it is probably a copy :—

"The Right Honble Elizabeth Countess of Burlington and Corke, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Clifford, last Earl of Cumberland, she was born Septembr ye seventeenth 1613. Died January 6th 1690."

This entry occurs not among the Burials (for it is a notice of death, not burial), but on a page between the Baptisms and Marriages. We find the same entry among the Baptisms for 1690, or rather 1691. But here it has been erased. I should gather from these various indications, that the body was brought from some other place, after the vault had been made. The burial having already previously taken place elsewhere, it could not be entered as a burial in our Register, so that the entry occupies quite a peculiar position, and was simply copied from the brass when the coffin arrived at Londesborough at some later time.

The next brass in order of time is that of Lord Clifford of Londesborough, who at the age of fifty-five predeceased his father. It is in some respects the most remarkable in the church, being of pierced work in form of a shield, surmounted by a Baron's coronet, the inscription being on a scroll below. Upon

the shield are quartered the arms of Boyle and Clifford, with an eldest son's label for difference. This brass was found lying face downwards among the remains of the broken coffin of Lord Drumlanrig, and is therefore much corroded. The inscription is:—

Carolus Baro de Clifford Ricardi
Comitis de Burlington et Corke filius
Natu maximus Nat 17 Dei mensis Novbre
Ann Dom MDCXXXIX OBIIT XII Dei mensis
Octobris Ann Dom MDCXCIV.

Lord Clifford was called up to the House of Lords in his father's title. He married twice, but neither of his wives were interred here. His first marriage was with Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of the 3rd Duke of Somerset. From this time the Boyle's quartered the Seymour arms, though as Lady Jane was not apparently an heiress in her own right, it is difficult to see why. The entry among the burials for the year 1694 is as follows; it is the first real entry of a burial in the vault:—

"Charles Ld Clifford who died at Londesborough October 12th, was laid up, and Buried in the Vault of the Chancell there, Octob 25th."

This, the only mention of the vault, gives the impression that it was something new. It had probably been made between the death of Lady Burlington and Lord Clifford, her eldest son.

Lord Clifford having a household, and large family of his own, and being past middle age, apparently used Londesborough as his residence; we may say that he lived and died here.

The old Earl of Burlington himself only survived his son three years. He was a man of great wealth and importance; three of his brothers and his eldest son were Peers, and his youngest brother, the famous Robert Boyle, was distinguished beyond the rest by the nobility of talent and goodness. Robert Boyle's portrait used to hang at Londesborough, and he

probably often came here. We see Londesborough as the 1st Earl left it, in the interesting print dedicated to the 2nd Earl of Burlington. Everything is in the stiff Dutch style of the Kensington Palace of that day. Lord Burlington probably added the four wings to the Hall, and he and his wife certainly thoroughly restored the Church and built the Hospital.

They were leaders of the more respectable fashion in the disreputable days of the Restoration, and Pepys records with pride how he had been noticed by my Lord of Burlington (his distant kinsman by marriage), in the anti-rooms of the Duke of York. His Lordship had hedged considerably in matters political. He had been the intimate personal friend of Henry Cromwell, in Ireland; and I found at Bolton, stored carefully away in an old Londesborough cabinet, the pardon under the great Seal, which it had been necessary for him to obtain from Charles II. There was no inscription on what we surmised to be the coffin of the 1st Earl: that is the one next to the Countess. For having lived, as he said, so happily together, in death they would not be divided. In the Register we find under 1697:—

"The Right Honble Rich: Earl of Burlington and Corke was buried ffeb 8th he died on the 15th day of Jan: in the eighty sixth year of his age."

Lord Burlington, probably like both the other Earls, died at the favourite family residence of Chiswick. We found at Bolton an elaborate description of the bringing of his body from London, and the lavish preparations for the funeral at Londesborough, and it was probably at his magnificent obsequies that the Heraldic Banners were used, which still hang in the church, and which, though he has left no inscription on brass, form for him there an adequate memorial. They commemorate his own splendid marriage, and also those of his parents, grandparents, and his wife's

parents. Beginning with the marriage of Lord Burlington himself, which brought the Boyles into what Lord Beaconsfield calls the rank of the "High Nobility," we take first the banner now hanging second from the east in the row of flags. *First banner* :—

"Per Bend Crenellée or and gu for *Boyle*, impaling *Clifford* Chequey or and az a fess gules. That is Richard Boyle and Elizabeth Clifford."

Second banner, at present at the south-east end of the row :—

"Chequey or and az a fess gules for *Clifford* impaling *Cecil* Barry of ten ar and az; over all six escutcheons sa, three two and one each charged with a lion rampant of the first."

Henry Clifford, last Earl of Cumberland, and Lady Frances Cecil, daughter of the 1st Earl of Salisbury, the parents of Lady Burlington.

Third banner, hanging now third in the row from the east :—

"Arg a cross between four fleurdelis sa for *Fenton* impaling *Weston* erm. a martlet gu on a chief az four bezants or."

This banner represents the marriage between the maternal grandparents of the 1st Earl of Burlington. That is Sir Geoffrey Fenton Knight, principal Secretary of State for Ireland, who died in 1608; and Alice Weston, eldest daughter of Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

Fourth banner, mutilated. Only one side of this remains, that is :—

"Per Bend Crenellée ar and gu for Boyle with the motto, Vivit post Funera Virtus."

I assume that impaled with Boyle was originally found the arms of Fenton as above, and that this banner represented the marriage of Lord Burlington's parents, the *great* Lord Corke, with Catherine Fenton, a marriage which did so much to help on the fortunes of that wonderfully successful adventurer, who proudly took as his personal motto, "Providence is my inheritance."

In addition to these banners there are also a pair of helmets, to which are attached two pairs of gauntlets, the helmets being surmountod by the Boyle crest; that is, out of a Ducal Coronet or, a lion's head erased per pale, crenellée ar. and gu; though neither of the crests are quite perfect, and appear to have been touched up in the wrong tints. The helmets are in both cases heraldic in character, and are the helmets of noblemen. They may represent the first Earl and his eldest son, who were both Peers. The gauntlets here preserved appear to have been intended for actual use.

We come now to the brass of the 2nd Earl of Burlington, grandson of the last, who held the title for only six years. It is stated in Burke's Extinct Peerage, that this nobleman was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen in England. Several of his letters may be seen at Bolton, dealing mostly with matters of sport, and bearing witness to the fact that hawking was still practised extensively on the Yorkshire Wolds. The brass runs :—

Charles Earl of Burlington,
Baron Clifford of Londsburg
Yorkshire. Baron of Youghall and
Baudon, Viscount Kilanmeaky and
Dungarven, Earle of Corke in ye
County of Corke, and of ye City
and County of ye City of Corke, Lord
High Treasurer of Ireland, Lord
High Steward of the Honour of Knares-
Burg, in ye County of Yorke, Custos
Rotulorum, and Lord Leut of ye
West Riding of the County of
Yorke, and of the City and County of ye
City and Ainsty of Yorke, and one
Of Her Maties most honourable
Privy Council. Obiit 9th Feby 1703.

As has been remarked before, one of the most interesting memorials of this nobleman consists of a print of Londesborough, dedicated to him in the year 1700. Where with all the titles already enumerated, he is described as a gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber. Upon the print we find the Coat of Arms

used by this Earl, 1st Quarter Boyle, 2nd Quarter Clifford, 3rd Quarter Seymour, 4th Quarter Boyle, with Noel as an escutcheon of pretence; Lord Burlington having married Juliana Boyle, daughter and heiress of the Hon. Henry Noel, 2nd son of Viscount Cambden. In this print we have Londesborough as it was before the 3rd Earl so completely altered it, and gentlemen are represented playing bowls, on what was until the alterations, the finest bowling green in Yorkshire. There is at Bolton an inventory of the furniture in the Hall for this very year. The House and outbuildings appear to have contained nearly forty apartments. The inventory goes into most minute details, and is worth special study.

Lord Burlington died at Chiswick. Among his letters is one about this time in which he says he hopes shortly to visit Londesborough. He little knew in what manner he would come. More than three weeks intervened between the death and funeral, and then we find this entry in the Register:—

"The late right honorable Charles Earl of Burlington buryd ffeb^{r}y 28th."

We now come to the period of the last and best known of the Earls of Burlington, what Canon Wilton called Londesborough's Golden Age.

A curious history is connected with the next brass with which we have to deal. We find here a small and insignificant memorial of a forgotten Douglas, who ought to have been a Duke.

In Burke's Extinct Peerage we read that James Douglas, 2nd Duke of Queensbury, was created Duke of Dover for his eminent services in bringing about the union between the English and Scotch Parliaments. He married Mary, 2nd daughter of Charles Lord Clifford of Londesborough, and sister of the Earl just mentioned. The eldest child by this union, James

Douglas, Earl of Drumlanrig, was an imbecile, and when his father was created Duke of Dover he was specially excluded from the succession to that title. In Burke's Peerage it states that when the 2nd Duke of Queensbury died in 1711, he was succeeded by Charles, his eldest surviving son. From the brass and our Register we know that this was not the case, for the eldest surviving son was the imbecile James, who did not die till four years later. The poor boy was never acknowledged as Duke of Queensbury, and his inconvenient existence was ignored, so that he might have said:—

> "Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
> Thus unremembered let me die."

For if it had not been for this visit to the vault, nearly two hundred years after his death, his pitiful story would have been altogether forgotten. The brass or copper, the smallest and most insignificant in the vault, runs as follows:—

> . . . . . James
> Earle of Drumlangrig
> Eldest son of
> James Duke of
> Queenbury and Dover.
> Born XII Nov MDCXCVII
> Died XXIV Jan MDCCXV.

The coffin to which this brass had apparently belonged had, I think, been tampered with, and the brass was lying on the ground beside it. It is a remarkable fact that though the unfortunate young man was nearly eighteen when he died, his coffin was only a little larger than that of his cousin, Lady Julian Boyle, a child of four years old; the coffins being respectively Lord Drumlanrig, 4 feet 6 inches by 1½ feet, and Lady Julian 4 feet by 1 ft. 4 inches. This suggested the idea that the poor boy was not only an idiot, but a dwarf. The whole length of the skeleton was exposed to view. He was probably buried here for the sake of privacy. The funeral took place more than three weeks after

his death. The Register for 1715 has the following entry :—

"Earle of Dumlenrick was buried feb 17th."

The next object of interest is in striking contrast to that last described. It is the brass of a leading Statesman, Lord Carelton. This nobleman was the brother of the 2nd Earl of Burlington, and occupied a considerable position as a politician among the Whigs. He also, as Canon Wilton points out in his "Historic Londesborough," was the friend of the poet Pope, who speaks of "Carelton's calm sense," and it was no doubt through Lord Carelton that the great Satirist became so intimate with his Lordship's nephew and ward, Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington.

Henry Boyle, 3rd son of Charles, Lord Clifford of Londesborough, was Chancellor of the Exchequer under William III., and principal Secretary of State during the latter part of the Marlborough ascendancy, in the reign of Queen Anne, when he came into office with Robert Walpole and other leading Whigs. He occupied this great position from 1707 to 1710, when he was replaced by Henry St. John (Lord Bolingbroke), on the fall of the Whig Ministry. His important services to his party no doubt secured him his title of Baron Carelton when the Whigs finally triumphed through the accession of George I. In 1724, in the early days of Walpole's long administration, Lord Carelton was constituted Lord President of the Council, which office he occupied at his death, which occurred just a year afterwards. How do we account for the fact that this statesman was buried in the vault at Londesborough? Probably, because in conjunction with the Dowager Countess he had administered the affairs of the family during the minority of the young Earl of Burlington, and had in his place been Lord Lieut. of the West Riding, and also Lord Treasurer of Ireland, an office which since the time of the great

Earl of Corke had become practically hereditary in the Boyle Family. The inscription on the Brass is as follows :—

The Honble Henry Boyle
Baron of Carelton in the
County of York. President
of the Council; departed
this life the 11th of March
in the year of Our Lord
1724-5 : in the 56th
year of his age.

He died at Carelton House which has given its name to such an important part of London, now occupying the site of the House and Gardens. The Boyles in Burlington House and Carelton House have certainly left their mark on our great Metropolis. Lord Carelton appears to have been a man of considerable size, his coffin being 6 ft. 8 ins. in length, by 2 ft. 3 ins. in breadth, and 1 ft. 6 ins. in depth, altogether the largest in the vault. He was interred here about three weeks after his death, and this entry occurs in the Register :—

Under 1725.

The Right Honble Henry Boyle, Baron of Carelton, Lord President of the Council, was buried on the thirty-first day of March.	March 31st.

We pass from a leading politician to a little girl, the 2nd daughter of the 3rd Earl of Burlington, Lady Juliana Boyle, more happy in her early death than her unfortunate elder sister Lady Dorothy. The inscription is as follows; the child probably died at Londesborough :—

The Honble Lady
Julian Boyle
2nd Daughter of the
Right Honble Richard
Earl of Burlington.
Died March 11th 1730½
In the 4th year of her age.

The entry in the Register runs as follows :—

March 18th	The Lady Juliana Boyle Daughter to the Right Honble Richard Earl and Dorothy Countess of Burlington and Corke, was buried March the eighteenth day.

The last two entries referred to in the Registers are made in the neat and legible hand of William Farrer, Rector of Barnby, who was for many years at the same time Curate of Londesborough during a period of non-resident Rectors. His Father was also at the same time Rector of Nunburnholme.

Perhaps as I have had occasion to mention one of the three daughters of the last Earl of Burlington, I had better give a brief account of the others. Lady Dorothy Boyle, the eldest, married George, Earl of Euston, heir to the Duke of Grafton. This young man appears to have inherited the disagreeable disposition of his great grandmother Lady Castlemaine, the notorious mistress of Charles II., and he exhibited a brutality of character verging on madness. Poor Lady Dorothy, when only seventeen, was married to this monster, who, in a year or less (as is mentioned on her portrait at Chatsworth), by sheer cruelty, brought her young life to a miserable end.

I possess what purports to be a copy from the original MSS. of the following "poem," supposed to have been written by the Countess of Burlington, when staying at Londesborough, in connection with this sad affair:—

1st

Oh George, thou author of this scene,
  Thy dowry dreams forsake.
Tis injured Dorothy that calls,
  Injurious George, awake.

2nd

Awake, and hear that breathless voice
  Which thy upbraiding brought;
Awake, and see the empty shade,
  Which thy ill treatment wrought.

3rd

Behold this babe, this breathless babe
  Which scarce had learned to live.
Say monster, why didst thou destroy
  The life thou couldst not give?

4th

See what havoc thou hast made
  Vile pillager of time;
To blast the fruit that nature gave
  Before the Summer's prime.

5th

May spectres stare thee in the face,
  May horrors guard thee round,
May conscience on thy footsteps pace,
  And all thy thoughts confound.

6th

May Egypt's plagues disturb thy rest,
  And ev'ry loathe disease,
Till thou hast all thy wrongs redressed,
  May all these plagues increase.

7th

And may the partner of thy joys,
  Be partner of thy pain;
Till thou hast all her sorrows felt,
  May sorrow be thy gain.

8th

Though soft the glow worm calls me hence,
  It softly calls on thee.
Atone for ev'ry black offence,
  Farewell; remember me![4]

These melancholy lines seem to bear their own explanation on their face, and throw some light upon the sad circumstances of poor Lady Dorothy's married life.

The youngest daughter of the last Lord Burlington, Lady Charlotte Boyle, was thus left sole heiress of the great Burlington Estates, which she carried by her marriage with the Marquess of Hartington into the Cavendish Family. When Canon Wilton first came

[4] These lines were found in turning out an old bureau supposed to come from Londesborough Hall. They were, in a very fine hand, signed, Dorothy, Countess of Burlington. The manuscript was very frail with age, and was unfortunately lost after being copied. Lord Liverpool, who I consulted, thought the internal and external evidence practically sufficient to prove the authenticity of the MSS.

to Londesborough there still lingered a tradition here, that Lady Charlotte loved Londesborough more than all the many seats that came to her by marriage or inheritance. It had been her childhood's home, and here she delighted to come as often as possible. One of her descendants told me, that it was while playing Rackets in the long gallery at Londesborough Hall, that the young Marchioness gave herself a strain, which brought about her somewhat untimely death.

We now come to the Brass of the grandmother of these young ladies. That is the 2nd Countess of Burlington. She outlived her husband 47 years, and was a very important person at Londesborough during the minority of her son. We read how on one occasion when this Countess was in attendance on Queen Anne, she administered a tacit rebuke to the haughty favourite Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, by remaining standing when that Lady had taken a seat in the Royal presence.

Her Brass is so fresh, and modern in appearance, that it looks as if it had been executed last year, though it has been in the vault more than 150 years: it is a long string of titles like her husband's :—

The Right Honble
Juliana Boyle
Countess of Burlington and Corke
Viscountess Dungarvan and
Kynameaky in Ireland
Baroness Clifford of Londesborough
and Baroness Boyle of Youghall
and Baroness of Bandon
In Ireland
Died October 7th 17th 1750
In the 78th year of her age.

The Countess died somewhere in Pall Mall; the Register is as follows :—

Under the year 1750.

Lady Julian Countess Dowager of Burlington was buried Nov. 7th.

Her decease was soon followed by that of her distinguished son the last Earl. Canon Wilton said a great deal about this nobleman in his "Historic

Londesborough."[5] For the purpose of carrying out his improvements in the Park, Lord Burlington with the sublime aristocratic selfishness of the 18th century, pulled down the ancient village of East Thorpe, thus no doubt rendering many poor people homeless. Indeed, the Londesborough estate still suffers from a want of adequate accommodation for its labourers in consequence of this high-handed proceeding. Certainly a blessing did not rest upon the Family of this nobleman: his principal title became extinct, his great estates passed to another race, the places his genius had made beautiful were neglected, and the miserable tragedy of his daughter's unhappy marriage, darkened the latter years of his life.

Horace Walpole, who seldom mentions the Burlingtons without a sneer, tells us how Lord Euston turned his mother-in-law the Lady Burlington out of his house, and was challenged by the Earl to fight a duel. There had been political differences between Lord Burlington and Sir Robert Walpole, which may account for the filial spitefulness of Horace. The Brass of the great Earl is very handsome, though much tarnished; it is surmounted by the full achievment, with the Insignia of the Garter.

Arms—1st Quarter Boyle 2nd Clifford 3rd Seymour 4th Noel, with Savile as an escutcheon of Pretence in right of his wife one of the coheiresses of the 2nd Marquis of Halifax. Motto—"Vivit post funera Virtus." Supporters—Dexter a Lion per pale gules and arg. Sinister a Talbot, gorged with a Ducal Crown.

We could not well find more noble Quarterings than those of this magnificent Patrician.

Lord Burlington, like his father, and probably also the first Earl, died at Chiswick. Lord Ronald Levison Gore, after reading Historic Londesborough, said Canon Wilton ought to have mentioned Chiswick, the most charming, in his estimation, of all the seats of

[5] See "Trans. East Riding Antiquarian Society," vol. 1895, pp. 1-12.

this noble architect and landscape gardener. I found a great many letters about the original purchase of Chiswick among the papers of the 1st Earl of Burlington, who did a great deal of building there. This beautiful place has now passed out of the hands of Lord Burlington's descendants. The inscription on the Brass runs as follows :—

The Right Honble Richard Boyle
Earl of Burlington and Cork
Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.
One of His Majesty's
Most Honble Privy Council
And Knight of the Most Noble
Order of the Garter.
Died December 3rd, 1753
In the 60th year of his age.

In the Burial Register we find :—

The Right Honble Richard, Earl of Burlington, Dec. 15th, 1753.

When I was boy, I remember an old man living in Londesborough Hospital who informed me that the workmen who went into the Vault for some reason in 1809, had told him that while there they had broken open the coffin of this Lord, and that his face was quite perfect for a time, but soon fell away on exposure to the air. We found the coffin in a broken and dilapidated condition, but there still clung to it remnants of the very handsome plush with which it had been covered, the tinsel coronets, and ornamented handles. The portrait of Lord Burlington, which may be seen at Bolton Abbey, shows a refined and aristocratic countenance.

Lady Burlington survived her husband five years. Her portrait at Bolton is very charming, and she seems to have been a lady with a good deal of character. Canon Wilton mentions the tradition about Garrick at Londesborough, of which we found an interesting confirmation among the old Londesborough papers. In 1758, there is a record drawn up by Ralph Wise, Park Keeper (whose tomb by the way may be seen in

the Church), of the sale of horses at Londesborough on the death of the last Countess, and the final break up of the household there. Among a rather sorry lot of steeds there mentioned, we find this entry. "A brown mare of Mr. Garrick, and a five year old colt out of her." The fact that the famous actor kept his mare in the Londesborough Stables, makes us realize how much he made his own residence there. The Brass of the Countess is almost a counterpart of that of her husband, and like it is surmounted with the same coat of arms, on a Lozenge for a Female. The inscription is short :—

The Right Honble Dorothy
Countess of Burlington Relict
Of Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington
Died September 21st, 1758.
In the 58th year of her age.

The entry of her burial is in the large pretentious hand of Mr. Abraham Rudd, who had succeeded Garrick's friend Bryan Allot, in the two neighbouring Rectories of Londesborough and Burnby on the presentation of the Countess.

Burials 1758. October 2nd. The Right Honorable Dorothy
Countess of Burlington and Corke, Relict
Of the Right Honorable Richard Boyle
Earl of Burlington and Corke.

One more inscription remains to be noticed, that of a lady, who I should not have been able to identify but for the kind help of the late Lord Liverpool, Her Brass which is surmounted by a Lozenge with the Boyle Arms has the following inscription :—

The Right Honble
Lady Jane Boyle
Died Jan 28th
1780
Aged 82
Years.

In the Register seventeen days afterwards, we find :—

The Right Honble Lady Jane Boyle, February 14th.

This lady was the daughter of the 2nd Earl of Burlington, and was brought here to be buried seventy-seven years after the death of her father. Her coffin occupies the only available space left in the vault.[6]

Thus passed away the last representative of a family truly noble, both in birth and conduct, and Londesborough, so long the home of interesting and distinguished people, sunk for a time into the position of the third rate and neglected seat of a non-resident Duke. I remember as a child seeing the hatchment of the 5th Duke of Devonshire, still at that time hanging in the church. This nobleman was the son of Lady Charlotte, and the grandson and heir of Lord Burlington. There is still an old man living at Londesborough who remembers seeing the Duke come to Londesborough in his coach and four, with out-riders. This would be the 6th Duke, who inflicted an irreparable injury upon the place by pulling down the historic Mansion which had been the home in turn of the Aytons, the Bromfletes, the Cliffords, and the Boyles. The older part of the house was so strongly built that it had to be blown up with gunpowder.

The writer desires to state how much he owes in the preparation of this paper to the kind help of the late Earl of Liverpool. He wishes also to acknowledge the courtesy of the Duke of Devonshire, who allowed him to examine the papers at Bolton Abbey. Further, he is much beholden to Mr. Dawson's excellent "History of Skipton."

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[6] To make the List of the Londesborough Monuments complete in this paper, I append once more a copy of the Brass of Lady Clifford, mother of the Shepherd Lord:—"Orate pro animâ Margaritæ dominæ Clyfford et Vescy olim sponsæ nobillissimi viri Johannis domini Clyfford et Westmorland; filiæ et heredis Hedrici Brownflet quondam domini Vescy; Ac etiam matris Henrici domini Clyfford Westmorland et Vescy, quæ obiit XII die mensis aprilis anno domini MCCCC nonogesimo iii° cujus corpus sub hoc marmore est humatum."

Notes on the More Important Archæological Discoveries in East Yorkshire.[1]

By T. Sheppard, F.G.S.
(Curator, Hull Municipal Museums).

I HAVE recently been examining "A catalogue of the Museum, consisting of modern arms and armour; dresses, ornaments, weapons of war, ... Roman, Egyptian and British antiquities and curiosities, many of them of great rarity and value; carvings in wood, stone and ivory; coins and medals, ... &c., originally collected by the late Mr. Wallis an eminent gunsmith in Hull, who .... was usually called 'Wallis the Antiquary,' and considerably augmented by different members of his family since his decease." Wallis died in 1805; the catalogue in question was printed in 1833, and contains the following note:—"In consequence of the death of the last male member of Mr. Wallis' family the Museum is intended shortly to be offered for sale," &c.

The catalogue consists of fifty-five pages, enumerates 1197 lots, and in most cases a lot includes several items. It is principally occupied by descriptions of pieces of exceptionally rare arms and armour, some of the examples enumerated being of great antiquarian value and importance.

From the catalogue we learn that:—"The collection of ancient guns and other arms is particularly rich and valuable, and supposed not to be equalled by any private collection in the Kingdom." This statement was probably not far from correct, judging from the particulars of the specimens listed. In addition to the items already enumerated, the following entries

[1] Read at Hull, February 22nd, 1905.

are of particular local interest:—"Lot 262.—A basket-hilted broad Sword, the hilt is curiously chased, the blade engraved and gilded with the arms of Kingston-upon-Hull, 1461; was formerly in the possession of the Hotham family." "Lot 999.—Celt, found at Owthorn in Holderness." "Lot 1020.—Roman Urn, containing human bones, found at Swine in Holderness."[2] "Lot 1023.—Roman Urn of unburnt clay, found at Sproatley."

There are also a number of valuable objects from York, purchased by Wallis, including part of a Roman altar.

On perusing such a catalogue as this, one naturally asks "Where are all these specimens at the present time?" The question is most difficult—nay, impossible—to answer.

In our Museum at Hull, which includes the collections gathered together by the Literary and Philosophical Society since 1822, not more than half a dozen of the objects enumerated in Wallis' catalogue are preserved. The rich collection of arms and armour, some of the examples being beautifully inlaid with gold, is gone. The objects would probably be squandered at the sale—a few here and a few there; some taken care of and some eventually lost and destroyed, and the life work of a keen and wealthy antiquary was wasted. Had it only been possible for that collection to have been transferred intact to some permanent institution, it would unquestionably have now been one of the finest of its kind in the provinces.

I mention this instance, however, simply as an example of dozens of similar ones which might be quoted. There are numerous other books and papers relating to the antiquities of East Yorkshire, some of which contain drawings or descriptions of specimens found in

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[2] This has recently been secured, having been sold on the death of a local antiquary. The vase, however, is of Anglo-Saxon date, and is now in the *Hull Museum.*

the vicinity, the present whereabouts of which is unknown. In many cases I have endeavoured to trace them, in some cases successfully, but frequently have ascertained that they were destroyed or discarded as useless, and consequently have been lost to historians and antiquaries for ever.

It is astonishing in what a number of out-of-the-way places and unexpected sources one finds particulars of valuable relics, the existence of which was probably undreamt of by the average student of history of to-day. I have therefore endeavoured to gather together, as briefly as possible, references to such objects, in the hope that in this form these notes may be of use to future investigators, and thus enable them to refer to any subject in which they may be particularly interested. In addition to such details, these notes contain particulars of some "finds" which have not hitherto been described.

As regards the area covered by this paper, I have deemed it advisable to restrict my remarks to that part of Yorkshire east of the Wolds and along the Humber bank, that is to say I am omitting reference to the Wold area, which Mr. Mortimer has so well examined and which is ably described in his "Forty Years' Researches in the British and Anglo-Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire," which I had the pleasure of seeing through the press.[3]

A classification of the specimens enumerated is perhaps not so difficult as is the question as to where the antiquary should begin. The old method used to be that the geologist should confine his researches to those rocks which contain the remains of extinct animals and plants, but as soon as traces of man's handiwork were visible, he must stay his labours and allow his antiquarian brother to continue. Unfortunately it is at that critical and important phase in

[3] A. Brown & Sons, Ltd., 1905, 452 pp.

the history of our globe, when the first appearance of man is indicated, that the geologist's services appear to be the most required. For example, with the implements of palæolithic man also are found the remains of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and other animals. According to the old regime the geologist must examine bones of the extinct animals, but leave the accompanying palæolithic remains to the antiquary.

In East Yorkshire the geological features are of a comparatively recent date, and ought to be of great interest from the point of view of the earliest occupation of this country by man. The pre-glacial beach, which has been exposed at Sewerby near Bridlington, and at Hessle near Hull, has yielded remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bison, deer, and other animals,[4] which, in the south of England, occur in association with palæolithic flint implements. At Hessle and Sewerby, therefore, a keen look out should be kept for objects of this character. Up to the present I know of no undoubted palæolithic remains having been found in Yorkshire.[5]

Immediately above the pre-glacial sands and gravels just referred to, is a great mantle of boulder-clay, with the included patches of gravel and sand, which practically constitutes that part of the Riding now called Holderness. These have not yet yielded any undoubted human remains or evidences of man's handiwork,[6] though teeth and tusks of the mammoth and bones of

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[4] "Geological Rambles in East Yorkshire," 1903, pp. 37 and 163.

[5] Mr. Mortimer has some Wold implements of primitive form, labelled 'Palæolithic,' in his excellent collection at Driffield, but in my humble opinion these cannot be looked upon as of unquestionably palæolithic age.

[6] In a pamphlet entitled ;—"Geological Rambles in Yorkshire," by the Rev. E. M. Cole, 1883, it is there stated that Mr. Mortimer found flint implements in the sections at Kelsey Hill in Holderness, which therefore prove that man existed in East Yorkshire during an "inter-glacial" period. I have seen the implements in question, which are neolithic flint flakes, and Mr. Mortimer agrees that they came from the surface soil and are not of the age of the gravels. Some large globular pieces of flint which Mr. Mortimer has in his collection from the Kelsey Hill gravels, labelled as of man's handiwork, do not, in my opinion, show any evidence of being artificially worked.

other animals are frequently found in them, and we have an excellent selection of these in our geological gallery.

In hollows upon the glacial beds just referred to, are lacustrine deposits, consisting of layers of gravel, shell-marl, clay, and peat, originally formed in the beds of the meres, which it is known once almost covered Holderness. A single survivor of these we have in Hornsea Mere.

These peat beds have yielded human remains. The animals and plants found in association with them, which differ from the species now living in the same district, give some idea of the surroundings amongst which neolithic man lived whilst the peat beds were being formed.

Unquestionably the most important discovery in the peat was that made by Mr. Thomas Boynton, at Ulrome.[7] This was first noticed in 1880, and in the course of systematic explorations, Mr. Boynton found that a platform 90 feet by 60 feet, connected with the land at each end by a causeway, had at one time existed within the mere at Ulrome. The platform was secured to the bed of the lake by means of oak piles, and upon and around the structure were found the various relics usually occurring with ancient lake-dwellings. At Ulrome, however, one fact of exceptional interest and importance was revealed. It was not a single structure; in the lower part were the remains of a dwelling erected in the earlier part of the Stone Age; the piles had been very roughly and crudely pointed, and objects of stone and bone only were found in association therewith. The upper structure, however, had obviously been built at a later date by people familiar with the use of metal. Their dwelling was erected upon the ruins of the previous habitation. The piles were sharp pointed, and were driven right

[7] "Pre-historic Remains in East Yorkshire," by the present writer. "Trans. Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club," vol. i., part iii., 1900.

greenstone, flint, etc., our Museum possesses examples from Brandesburton, Hornsea, Withernsea, Wawne, Leven, and other places. The Leven axe is of exceptionally fine workmanship, and of unusual shape; it is not quite perfect, and is 5 inches long, and the cutting edge 1½ inches wide, from which point the axe gradually tapers towards the other extremity. It is of pink flint, highly polished. In Mr. Boynton's collection at Bridlington, Mr. Mortimer's at Driffield, and in other smaller collections, similar examples from this part of Yorkshire exist. More recently a fine hammer-head, of diorite, has been found at Sproatley, and a curious perforated hammer-head of flint at Hotham.

Of bronze implements, several have been discovered at different times, and some important hoards have been found. The most interesting probably is that found at Hotham Carrs in East Yorkshire, now in the possession of Canon Greenwell. In addition to one complete axe and portions of other axe heads of the palstave type, this hoard included the two valves of a bronze mould for casting axes. Canon Greenwell possesses seven bronze axes from this hoard, in all of which the wings are very broad and lozenge shaped. The mould is 7¼ inches long and 2 inches broad, and two of the axes found in association had evidently been cast therein. The others were from different moulds. Originally the hoard was of exceptional size, and consisted of a large number of different specimens, but unfortunately the greater part of it was sold to a dealer in Hull for scrap brass, and was melted up.[12] In 1809 a quantity of celts, spear heads, sword blades, etc., was discovered at Skirlaugh. I believe there are some of the sword blades from this hoard in the York Museum. From it we possess a single socketed celt. In 1852 a hoard of thirty-five bronze celts was found at Sproatley; all were of the socketed

[12] For detailed description, see "Trans. Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club," Vol. i., No. iii., 1900, pp. 120-122.

type, with one exception—an unusually slender palstave with a loop. I know where a number of these axes are, and a short time ago was successful in acquiring from a relative of the person who found them, the palstave axe, one of the large socketed axes, and an unusually small socketed axe, part of this hoard. As is usually the case in hoards of this character, many of the axes are cracked or otherwise imperfect, and were obviously intended for re-smelting.

At Lowthorpe, in 1843, twelve bronze celts and two portions of a large sword were obtained whilst digging a drain. In 1719, a "bushel" of celts was found at Brough on the Humber; other hoards have been unearthed at Middleton in 1858, Westow in 1846, Acklam about 1860, Hanging Grimston in 1882, at Everthorpe near North Cave, in 1843, and at Bilton in 1840. Mr. Mortimer possesses a number of socketed celts labelled "Leppington," which are evidently part of a hoard.

The bronze axes in our Hull collection are exceptionally instructive from the fact that they represent almost every phase in the evolution of these implements, from the primitive flat axe, after the pattern of the stone axe, to the advanced type of socketed celt.

Of individual bronze axes a great number has been found in different parts of the district. Mr. Boynton, Mr. Mortimer, Canon Greenwell and other collectors have several fine examples. I saw an unusual type of palstave from Beverley, in the British Museum recently. The Hull Museum includes in its collection an exceptionally large example from Burstwick, and others from Swine, Skirlaugh, Winestead, Beverley, Sproatley, and Catwick, and the French type of axe, already referred to, from the Alexandra Dock, Hull. We also possess a fine bronze spear head, said to be from Swine, and a primitive form of spear, of copper or bronze, labelled as from "Yorkshire," of the precise locality of which, however, I have no knowledge.

Another fine implement is a complete bronze sword, 23 inches long, from Leven. An unusually large bronze spear-head was found at North Ferriby some years ago, and is now in the possession of Canon Greenwell; it is $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the widest part.

Judging from the references in various books and publications, the above by no means anything like represents the number of bronze implements found in this district.

In Thompson's "History of Swine" (1824), on a plate facing page 216, are five objects from Swine in Holderness. These include part of what appears to be a bronze sword, a socketed bronze axe, a broken stone axe, a primitive key (?) and a curious object of bronze. With regard to this latter the following information is given on page 219:—"In ploughing in the grounds at Swine, another implement has been found of similar metal and workmanship, and probably of the same age. It is about 3 inches long, octagonal on the outside, but circular within, and quite hollow, with an oblong cut or opening something like a key-hole in the middle of two opposite sides. This instrument may have been used by some person as part of an ornament, or to connect different parts of his dress, or it may have belonged to some piece of mechanism." Poulson, in his "History of Holderness," apparently considered it to be part of a Roman padlock.

This object, the original of that figured by Thompson, was included in the collection of antiquities acquired by the Hull Museum from Dr. Stephenson, of Beverley, recently. On comparing it with the specimens, it proves to be the upper part of a brass candlestick,[13] described by the Guildhall authorities as of the seventeenth century, though it is possibly earlier.

Reference should be made to the discovery of British

[13] See "Catalogue to Guildhall Museum," plate 86, fig. 8.

remains at Kilnsea near Spurn. The late Dr. Hewitson gathered together in his house at Easington two or three cinerary urns, food vases, and other objects from tumuli at Easington. Mr. Mortimer joined Dr. Hewitson in digging there, and he noticed a British burial, consisting of two skeletons, in a wicker-work coffin, surrounded by a ring or pavement of stones. This was exposed on the beach. From the same locality I have obtained numerous pieces of coarse earthenware of Romano-British date. Unfortunately, on Dr. Hewitson's death, his collection was sold and squandered, and so far every effort of mine has failed to discover the whereabouts of the vases, etc. The skeleton found in the peat at this place, already referred to, may belong to this period.

At Brough, in 1891, a complete skeleton was unearthed in the upper part of Mr. Prescott's gravel pit. The bones were in excellent preservation, though only the skull and lower jaw were kept. With the burial a bronze "knife dagger" of the usual triangular form, and a bone pin, were found. The dagger has long been in the collection of Canon Greenwell. For some time the bone pin was in the possession of a Hull gentleman, but the "Durham Magnet" has proved too strong, and the bone pin has followed the dagger. Fortunately the skull has been, and will be kept in the district, and exhibited beside it in the Hull Museum is a photograph of the objects originally found with it. The pin is of very unusual pattern, and has been made from a flat bone, the upper part being perforated by five holes. The skull is of interest also, as it is the most typical brachycephalic skull that Canon Greenwell has seen. It has received a nasty blow on the forehead at some period prior to the owner's death. In the same quarry other remains of British date have been found, including some jet studs or buttons.[14]

[14] In 1907 two skeletons were discovered in an adjoining field. See "Hull Museum Publications," Nos. 43 and 45.

In the Mill Hill pit at Elloughton, near Brough, human bones are frequently obtained, and in 1889 portions of a bronze-age drinking cup were found and presented to the Hull Museum by Mr. Lyons. From this quarry some curiously carved shank bones of horses have been obtained, the precise purpose for which is not clear. In the Ethnographical department of the York Museum are two similarly worked bones, found at Epworth in 1879, and in York in 1880 respectively, but it is not indicated as to what purpose they served.

One of the most valuable finds that has been made in this district consisted of four gold armlets of different types. These weigh about four ounces each, and were found in a field near Cottingham some years ago. Two are at the British Museum, and the other two are in the possession of Canon Greenwell. Mr. George Bohn has kindly supplied me with a photograph of one of these. Three of them were of one type—a bar of gold with trumpet ends, the fourth being made from a flat hoop of gold about an inch wide, and turned back at the extremities. Other British remains of some interest have occurred in the district: Beverley Westwood has yielded objects from tumuli to Canon Greenwell. At Scorborough near Beverley some barrows were opened by Mr. Mortimer and described in this Society's "Transactions."[15]

The hand-mill or quern, of which several different types have been found, is one of the objects which it is exceedingly difficult to date. No remains of this character have been found by Mr. Mortimer in barrows, though wheat has been met with, and unquestionably the Britons would have something of the kind in use. Both upper and lower stones are found in different parts of Holderness, sometimes built into walls, but I only know of one instance where both stones were found together. These two I obtained at

[15] Vol. iii., 1895, pp. 21-23.

Out-Newton near Withernsea, where they occurred in a slight gully, having recently fallen from the cliffs. They are somewhat irregular in shape, and have evidently been made from beach boulders. The upper stone is of basalt, and the lower one of diorite.[16]

Quite recently a complete human skeleton, probably British, was found in a gravel pit at Kiplingcotes, and was presented to our Museum by Mr. Edward Smith, the District Engineer for the North Eastern Railway. This we have had arranged to show the form of burial of the ancient Britons, and it has proved to be an exceedingly attractive exhibit. The bones being in a perfect state of preservation, have served particularly well for this purpose.

Amongst the most recent discoveries, particular mention should be made of a British gold stater, in fine condition, which has been found on the sands at Hornsea, having in all probability been washed out of the cliffs. It is obviously one of the native copies of the Gaulish copy of the Macedonian gold stater of Philip II. On the reverse the outline of the horse, disjointed and disconnected, can be traced, and a single ring with a pellet in the centre, representing the chariot, is situated under the horse's body. On the obverse the markings are a representation of the face of Apollo, but so very crude that only with a comparison of intermediate types can it be identified with the original stater.

Reference should be made to the important objects found by the late Rev. E. Stillingfleet and E. Clarkson during their excavation of about two hundred small barrows of the early iron age at Arras, near Beverley.[17] Amongst the 'finds' was a chariot-burial somewhat

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[16] A fine collection found by the late Dr. Hewetson, in south-east Holderness, has recently been given to us by Mr. Walker, or Easington. See "Hull Museum Publications," No. 43, 1907, page 23.

[17] Oliver's "History of Beverley," 1829, page 4. Also "Achæologia," 1906, and the "Victoria History of Yorkshire," vol. i., 1907.

similar to that found more recently in mounds of the same period, namely, the so-called Danes' Graves near Driffield.[18]

The late John Phillips records the discovery of a British "dug-out" canoe in Holderness. This is evidently that referred to by Poulson,[19] as under:—"On Thursday, November 8th, 1785, a canoe was discovered in the clay at Owthorne, at the distance of about fifty yards south-east of the church, perfectly entire, with a broad stern, twelve feet in length and four feet broad." I wonder where that canoe is now?

Figure 6 on the plate facing page 4 of Oliver's "History of Beverley" is a drawing of a typical British cinerary urn, one of three found at Bishop Burton. Ten tumuli had apparently been opened in one field of thirty acres, but they seem to have been carelessly rifled, and it is difficult to say where the objects then found now are.

Mention should be made of the late Celtic "Bridle-bit of bronze and enamel," from Rise, near Hull, now in the British Museum, figured in the "Magazine of Art" for 1885, page 456.[20]

Of somewhat uncertain date, but undoubtedly of great antiquity, are the wooden images from Roos Carrs, near Withernsea, which have already been described in detail in these "Transactions."[21] Four of these images, and the boat upon which they stood, have been in the possession of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society from the date of their discovery

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[18] Since the present paper was read the writer has excavated a chariot burial at Hunmanby, and obtained the tyres, &c., of two wheels; a bronze bridle-bit, bronze ring, remains of a shield, &c. See "Yorks. Arch. Journal," part 76, 1907.

[19] "History of Holderness," vol. ii., p. 407.

[20] See also "Celtic Art," by Romilly Allen, 1904, plate 23, and "Victoria History of Yorkshire," 1907, vol. i., pp. 357-414, and "Archæologia," 1906, vol. lx., pp. 251-322.

[21] Vol. ix., 1901, pp. 62-74, and vol. x., 1902, pp, 76-79.

in 1836. Soon after their entrance into that Society's collection they were mutilated, and from that time until recently took a back seat amongst the exhibits.

By a most fortunate circumstance, about two years ago I secured a fifth image, which was armed with the small shield as shewn in Poulson's drawing. I suspect that the image recently acquired is the identical one figured in the "History of Holderness." The five figures and the boat are now shewn together, and are one of our most valued possessions. As regards their date and origin, they are unquestionably Scandinavian, of pre-Viking age, and probably represent the first evidences of the arrival of the Norsemen in England.

ROMAN REMAINS.

There are many local evidences of Roman occupation, and we have also been particularly fortunate in securing nearly all those of any importance. Perhaps the most extensive is at the same time the most recent discovery, viz., the remains of the Roman villa at Harpham, from which three pavements, a quantity of coins, beads, iron nails, pottery, and numerous other objects were secured and kindly presented to this Museum by Mr. W. H. St. Quintin. This discovery has been minutely described by Mr. Collier and myself.[22] The villa at Harpham is an example of one of those unexpected discoveries, of which there have been many in past years in different parts of the country; but, unfortunately, in only rare instances has any care been taken of the objects found.

Another interesting series of Roman remains was described in the "Antiquary" for January, 1905.[23] This consisted of three almost complete dishes or

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[22] "Trans. East Riding Antiq. Soc.," vol. xiii. pt. ii., 1906, pp. 141-152. See also "Trans. Hull Scient. and Field Nat. Club, vol. iii., 1904, pp. 173-179, and "Hull Museum Publication," No. 23.

[23] "Hull Museum Publication," No. 21, September, 1904.

basins of pottery, together with numerous fragments of various other vessels, oyster shells, animal bones, etc., which were found at Easington in 1875, but which appear to have been neglected and forgotten until quite recently. In addition to these objects, which were obtained by Mr. W. Stevenson, of Hull, the same locality has yielded quite a large number of fragments of more or less perfect vases, bronze and silver coins, etc., of Roman date. A fine Romano-British vase obtained by the late J. W. Webster, of Easington, and another from the beach near Kilnsea beacon secured by Mr. D. Murray, are also in our collection. In addition, Mr. Webster had collected for us a number of coins and other relics, some of which were obtained from the kitchen middens on the Humber side of the peninsula, others being found, as in the case of Mr. Stevenson's collection, from the side next to the sea.

Fragments of Roman vases formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Hewitson, have recently come into our Museum through the kindness of Mr. A. Riley. In Burton Constable Hall are remains of some Roman cinerary urns, found many years ago whilst building the Mausoleum for the Constable family at Halsham in Holderness.

Roman coins have been found at Swine[24] and Brough, and according to a newspaper report a hoard of coins was found in a vase at Hull a little over a century ago. It would be interesting to have confirmation of this, as hitherto no Roman remains have been found on the site of, or immediately near, this city, the probability being that in Roman times this area consisted of vast mud-flats, inundated at each tide, and not habitable. Two Roman tesselated pavements have been discovered at South Burton, near Beverley, and I have reason to believe that other similar pavements exist not so very far away.

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[24] See "History of Swine," by T. Thompson, 1824, and "Roman Remains at Brough," by the present writer, in the "Antiquary," Mch. and Apr., 1902.

In Beverley itself, exceedingly few, if any, Roman remains have been found, certainly not sufficient to warrant the theory advanced by early antiquaries that the Petuaria of Ptolemy existed where Beverley now is. In the Stephenson collection of Beverley antiquities, two or three Roman objects occur: there is a fine fibula found outside Beverley, and two small vases (one of a very interesting character), which were excavated at Pocklington. Of the numerous Roman remains found on the wolds proper I must not refer to now, as these have already been fully described by Mr. Mortimer. At Brough, on the Humber, however, several finds have been made, which are worthy of being placed upon record. The position of this former Roman station, and its obvious importance from the number of objects there found, make it far more likely to be the site of Petuaria.

The Roman coins found at Brough I have enumerated in the "Antiquary" for April, 1902. The "Stranger's Guide to Ferriby," etc., published in 1841, contains particulars of others from the same place. A water jug and numerous fragments of earthenware of the same date are in the Hull collection, and I am hoping shortly to secure two exceptionally fine Roman vases, found there some years ago. Recently, Mr. Dobree has given us two fine bronze styli and a number of coins found at the same place. From Prescott's gravel pit in 1903 I obtained a fine iron spear head and part of a vase of the same period. Mr. Mortimer has a large bronze bowl found at Brough, in his collection at Driffield, which is considered to be Roman. The late J. Phillips recorded a slab with a Roman inscription upon it as having been found there.[2]

Of particular interest is the pig of lead discovered in a field near South Cave, now in the Cave Castle. We possess an exact facsimile of this, given by Mr. W.

[25] "Rivers, Mountains and Sea-coast of Yorkshire," 1855.

Richardson, which bears the inscription:—C.IVL. PROTI.BRIT.LVT.EX.ARG. (*i.e.*, [The lead of] C. Julius Protus, British [lead] from Lutudæ, prepared from silver).

At Nunburnholme, in 1855, a hoard of Roman coins was found in a vase. The collection was divided by the late Lord Londesborough between the York and Hull Museums. Fibulæ, rings, coins, and numerous other relics have been turned up in different parts, details of which can be obtained from the books in which they are described. Recently at North Ferriby several interesting pieces of Roman pottery have been washed from the cliff, including a piece of Samian ware with the maker's mark thereon, and a fragment of an exceptionally large vase of Romano-British date. Roman remains occur along the Holderness cliffs at different points, suggesting the probable former existence of a coast road leading from Filey towards Spurn. The annual rate of erosion of 7 ft. per annum has resulted in all traces of this road being long since swept away.

Roman coins in some numbers are recorded from Hollym, Easington, Withernsea, Hornsea, and Aldborough. Over fifty coins from Hollym are in our possession. A fair quantity of pottery has also been obtained from the cliffs near the coastguard station at Aldborough. The Filey Roman remains are of course classical, and in the present writer's opinion of very little value, and certainly not of the importance that has been attached to them by earlier writers.

One feels tempted to wander across to South Ferriby, on the other side of the water, to a district which has yielded such a variety of interesting Roman remains, a collection of which, including pottery, coins, querns, etc., we have secured for our Museum, but space does not permit.[26]

[26] See "Notes on Trans. Hull Sci. and Field Nat. Club," 1906, and "Hull Museum Publications," Nos. 38 and 39.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

As in the case of the British and Roman remains, we can boast of a fair series of relics of the so-called Anglo-Saxons in this district. These Transactions have already contained a description of the graveyard at Sancton, from which Mr. J. G. Hall obtained some vases, one containing the remains of a bone comb.[27] One vase from this graveyard is of exceptional interest from the elaborate arrangement of the bosses and other forms of ornamentation upon its outer surface. We possess about twenty fine cinerary urns, together with two earthenware spindle whorls, bronze tweezers, etc., from the same source. These urns contained cremated remains and were arranged in rows in the cemetery. It is somewhat curious that in a neighbouring village a cemetery of the same period occurs in which the bodies have been buried in the ordinary way, laid full length, and generally in rows. With the help of Dr. J. W. Wilson and others, I have excavated a number of burials from this cemetery,[28] and occasionally objects of iron, glass, etc., were met with. One skeleton yielded a short sword, knife, and sharpener, which had evidently been placed in a belt at the waist. Upon another a small silver wire ring and some beads were found, together with a bronze annular brooch. With a further skeleton were some curious iron hooks fastened to small rings, the precise purport of which I am not quite satisfied. They somewhat resemble primitive keys of enormous size. These were found in such a position as to suggest that they were worn at the waist of the owner. We have also a number of skulls and bones from this cemetery, some of which present interesting features. A recent local find which we have obtained consists of an exceptionally complete series of fibulæ, rings, a chatelain, amber beads etc.[29]

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[27] Vol. v., 1897, pp. 115-120.

[28] "Hull Museum Publications," No. 3 (Sept., 1901) and No. 11 (Sept., 1902).

[29] See "Antiquary," 1906, and "Hull Museum Publications," No. 33.

From Melton Hill, near Ferriby, we have a bead and a small penannular brooch found with a skeleton many years ago. A long iron sword and spear-head, probably Anglo-Saxon, have been in our Museum for some time, but where they came from I am not certain: they were labelled "E. Yorks." Mr. Pease, some years ago, presented a very interesting coffin attributed to be of Anglo-Saxon date; it is in the form of a cist, composed of slabs of chalk, and was found under the tower at Hessle Church during some excavations. We have recently obtained a fine Anglo-Saxon vase, formerly in the possession of the late W. Hill, of Cottingham, labelled "found at Swine in Holderness."

I had intended dealing somewhat in detail with the dozens of interesting objects of mediæval date, of stone, bronze, iron, etc., which have been obtained in the district at different times. Several of these have been figured and described in the Transactions of various Societies, and in periodicals, local histories, etc. However, curtailed as these notes are, they have already occupied much space. The mediæval and later objects that we possess form a very valuable series, covering a period too frequently neglected by archæologists and antiquaries. In the "eighties," most of the streets in Beverley were excavated to a great depth in connection with the drainage scheme, and the bed of the River Hull was also deepened. During this process hundreds of interesting relics were discovered, and nearly all were acquired by Dr. W. Stephenson, and are now in our possession. The collection consisted of earthenware, glass and iron objects, daggers, spears, swords, knives, spurs, keys, coins, medals, seventeenth century pipes, rings, and various objects of bone, stone, leather, etc., etc. It will probably be very difficult, if not impossible, to acquire a similar collection in the future.

In Hull, as might be expected, many relics relating to the same period have been discovered from time to

time. Unfortunately, the absence of a permanent home for them has resulted in their being squandered, although a few have been recaptured after much enquiry. During the last few years, however, when our Museum began to be known, the street improvements in Hull have resulted in a number of earthenware vessels, etc., being found, most of which we have had no difficulty in obtaining. Some of the vessels, dating back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, are very fine. The seventeenth century pipes, upon the bowls of which are in many cases the initials of the makers, form one of the most complete collections of its kind in existence.[29] It should be explained that the number of objects recently secured is exceptionally large from the fact that excavations have cut through old refuse pits, which were filled in during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Digging on the site for the new Post Office, near the Town Hall, has also yielded a number of early stone jugs, etc., and several finely carved stones from the palace of Henry VIII. In addition to these, the Museum contains a collection of Hull coins and medals dating from the Edward I. penny struck in 1300, to the present time, and a very fine set of guns, harpoons, flensers, and other relics of the whaling trade, together with swords (one with a silver handle dated 1658, found in High Street), tinder boxes, locks, keys, coins, etc., etc. From Meaux Abbey, Watton Abbey, Swine Church, Market Weighton, and other similar localities, we possess a fine set of encaustic tiles, objects of iron, etc. My only regret is that some such permanent institution as the Hull Museum was not in existence at the time of the disposal of such collections as that accumulated by Wallis, etc., when we might have had a much more valuable and extensive exhibition than we now possess.

In these notes I have endeavoured to bring together

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[29] See "Hull Museum Publications," No. 6.

particulars of the more important finds that have been made in the district, and I have included references to the various volumes, papers, periodicals, and privately printed pamphlets, wherein the objects enumerated have been described and figured. This will enable future workers to refer to the original source of information for themselves, should they desire more details of any of the specimens referred to. In looking up these various references to objects found, it is almost disheartening to learn that so many of them have been destroyed or lost, or taken away to some far-off part for want of a proper place to keep them.

I believe one of the original aims of the East Riding Antiquarian Society was to form a suitable home, of a permanent nature, for the reception of specimens of the character I have enumerated. At that time the East Riding had no Museum or collection other than those in the hands of private individuals or institutions. Since then, however, the Museum, formerly in possession of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Hull, has been taken over by the Corporation, and is public property, with free admission thereto at all time. During the few years that the Corporation has had possession of the Museum, it is surprising what a number of local antiquarian objects have been secured.

My desire is that every possible use shall be made of our specimens; every facility is given to students and others interested; and I trust that the East Riding Antiquarian Society will feel that the Hull Museum is a suitable centre for any of the Society's belongings.

[At the close of this paper, a resolution was passed in which it was decided that the Hull Museum should be the home of the Society's collection, and it was further decided that such specimens as were already in the Society's possession should be handed over to this Museum.]

East Yorkshire Subsidy Rolls:

2 CHARLES I.

By Eleanor Lloyd.

THE following subsidy roll refers to the forced loan required by Charles I. in September 1626. Two months earlier in the same year, the country had been appealed to through the Justices of the Peace to give the four subsidies asked from and refused by Parliament, as a voluntary gift, but had failed to answer to the appeal. Amongst the replies of the Justices[1] are those from the East Riding, reporting that the subsidy men of the Wapentake of Holderness could not be brought to consent to the voluntary gift, offering 30*l*, when the supply solicited was 800*l*. Some of the inhabitants of Ouse and Derwent and Howdenshire were willing to give after their ability; the greater number showed unwillingness. Of a subsidy amounting to 118*l*: the amount offered did not exceed 41*l*. The inhabitants of Dickering answered the application with good words and humble excuses. A few proposed half a subsidy.

Having failed to obtain money by this means, Charles resorted to a forced loan and appointed Commissioners for the different Counties, "who were directed to summon before them all men rated in the subsidy books. Any one who refused to lend was to be required to swear whether he had been prompted in his refusal by another person, and if he would neither lend nor swear, then to be bound over to answer for his contempt to the Privy Council."[2] Lincolnshire alone produced seventy-eight resisters, Buckinghamshire had Hampden, and West Yorkshire Wentworth.

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[1] [State Papers Dom. Chas. I. lx.]

[2] [Gardiner, "England under the Duke of Buckingham." Charles I. 2. 99.]

Lay Subsidy $\frac{204}{437}$ 2 Charles I. (P.R.O.).

[Eastridd. com̄ Ebor. Villa de Beverley et parcella libertatis de Beverley Halgarth.

An extracte of all the several somes of mony w^th^in the said Towne and Liberties lent unto o^r^ Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles [by] the severale persons undernamed taken under their owne handes or the handes of others for them at Beverley aforesaid the xix^th^ day of Marche in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne before the right hon^ble^ ffrancis Earle of Cumberland Henry Viscounte Dunbar Henry Lord Clifford and others his Maties commissioners by vertue of his Maties commission under the greate seale of England bearing date the xj^th^ day of October in the said second yeare of his Maties Reigne to them and others directed to be collected by Richarde Wade gent. appointed by the said Commissioners collector for the said Towne and liberties.

Without Northbarre			
John Winche	iiij *l*		
Isabell Smailes wid.		liij *s*	iiij *d*
William Clarke ...		xl *s*	
	8	13	4
Walkergate Hengate & Norwoodd			
William Barret ...	iiij *l*		
Ursula Jackeson wid.		xl *s*	
Edward Gray... ...		xl *s*	
John Smithe		xl *s*	
Stephen Wilson ...		xx *s*	
Richard Webster ...		xl *s*	
William Porter ...		xx *s*	
	14		
Eastgate Highegate and ffishemarkett			
George Throgmorton kt.	vi *l*	xiij *s*	iiij *d*
Robert Leedes ...	iiij *l*		
Nicholas Waller ...	iiij *l*		
William Parkinson		xl *s*	
Isabell Sherewoodd		xx *s*	
Thomas Trippe ...		xx *s*	
John Chappellowe		xl *s*	
Thomas Clarke ...	iij *l*		
Edward [Cartwright (?)]		xx *s*	
	24	13	4
Towle gauill			
The Guildhall... ...	vij *l*		
John Robinson ...		xl *s*	
John Clarke		xl *s*	
Thomas ffoxe... ...		xl *s*	
William Cowlson ...		xx *s*	
	14		
fflemingate			
William Legard ...		xl *s*	
Laurence Boothe ...		xx *s*	
Thomas Gawdie ...		xx *s*	
John Pomroy		xx *s*	
	5		
Saterday Markett			
Robert Manby ...		xl *s*	
John ffotherby ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*
Arthur ffishe		liij *s*	iiij *d*
Walter Johnson ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*
Thomas Jenkinson		liij *s*	iiij *d*
George Wittie ...		xx *s*	
John ffotherby jun:		xx *s*	
Raiphe Cockerell ...		xx *s*	
William Elvington		xx *s*	
John Burton		xx *s*	
James Grandcliffe...		xx *s*	
	18	13	4
Laicegate and Newbiggin			
Alan Percy	iiij *l*		
Thomas Lacy ...		xx *s*	
John fforge		xx *s*	
Mary Phillippes ...		xl *s*	
	8		
[Beckeside]gate (?) and Barlyholme			
Rob. Crompton Esq	vi *l*		
Christofer Ridley ...	v *l*		
ffrancis Cobbe ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*
John Trustone ...		xl *s*	
Thomas Hatherwicke		xx *s*	
	16	13	4

[ ]elgate Minstermoregate and Parkes

Michael Warton Kt.	xxiiij *l*	
Germane Winde		xx *s*
Lancelot Copie		xx *s*
Edward Warton gent		xl *s*
William Dickinson		xx *s*
John Thornton		xx *s*
Richard Wade ...	iij *l*	
John Nevison ...		xxx *s*
Willm Tedney ...		xx *s*
Robert [Low (?)]ther		xx *s*
Peter Lickbarry		xx *s*
Thomas Dickinson		xx *s*
Edward Bailiffe...		xx *s*
	40	10

Molscroft

[ ] Langdale wid.	v *l*	
[ ] Tailor	iij *l*	
[William] Poore ...		xx *s*
	9	

Within North barr

[Richard] Johnson		xl *s*
[ ] Bishopper (?)		xl *s*
plus in dorso[3]		
	4	

Ad loc. within North barre

Thomas Browne ...		xx *s*
Richard Ridley ...		xx *s*
Thomas fflavell ...		xx *s*
Anne Bell		xx *s*
Robert Jackeson ...		xx *s*
Anthony Milner ...		xl *s*
Mary Wade wid: ...		xx *s*
Anne Artis		xx *s*
Mary Rookeby wid:		xl *s*
Margaret Darcy	iij *l*	xiij *s* iiij *d*
	14	13 4

Weele

Ambrose ffisher ...		xx *s*
Thomas Burton ...		xx *s*
Thomas Jennison ...		xx *s*

Hulbrigge Storke and Sandholme

Robert Lowthopp		xx *s*

Tickton

Joseph Dumber ...		xx *s*
William Cuthbert ...		xx *s*
Nicholas ffisher ...		xx *s*

Woodmansey

John Rowley ...		xl *s*

Thorne

Matthew Wardell ...	v *l*	
Marmaduke Roward sen	iij *l*	
Joan Roward		xx *s*
Marmaduke Roward jun:		xx *s*
	29	

Some totall of the mony sent
within the Town and Libties aforesaid is clxxxxvj *l* xvi *s* viij *d*

Hen. Dunbar

Will. Alford Thos. Metham

Nic. Girlington.

LAY SUBSIDY $\frac{204}{436}$ 2 CHARLES I.

[Hol]dernes

[ ] Bailwick

[An extracte] of all the severall somes [of money within] the said division lent unto our [Sovereigne lor]d Kinge Charles by the severall [persons] underwritten under their [owne handes or the handes] of others for them at Headon the xvjth day [of . . . in] the second yeare of his said [Majesties reigne] before the right hon^{ble}

Sic in MS. The names which follow being written on the back of this roll.

[ ] Viscount Dumbarre Sr Mathew [ ]uton kt and barronett and other his Majesties Commissioners by virtue of his Majesties Commission under the greate seal [of] England bearing daite the xj day [of] October in the said second yeare of his Majesties reigne to them and others directed to be collected by John [ ] appointed by the said commissioners for that division.

Paule cum Paulefleete.				
Henry Holme Esq.	vii *l*			
Grace Robinson wedow	v *l*			
Robert Gall		xx *s*		
John Wilton		xx *s*		
Thomas Wetherill...		xx *s*		
Thomas Watson ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
Michael Carvill ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
John Haggitt... ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
Willm Tennyson ...		xl *s*		
Thomas Barker ...		xl *s*		
	27			
Welwicke cum Thorpe				
William Wright esq	x *l*			
ffrancis Wright gent		xl *s*		
Nicolas Wright gent		xxx *s*		
John Byleith		xxx *s*		
Henry Martin ...		xxx *s*		
Thomas Knowles ...		xxx *s*		
Mary Sagge [pauper and decaied]				
Robert Thorgitson		xl *s*		
Christofer Wilson ...		xl *s*		
	22	0	0	
Patterington				
John Duncalfe ...	iij *l*			
William Shiphearde		xxx *s*		
John Savyge		xx *s*		
Edward Bucke ...		xx *s*		
William Barnes ...		xl *s*		
Stephen Blythe ...		xl *s*		
Thomas Cocke ...		xl *s*		
Thomas Maunbie ...		xl *s*		
Thomas Thorneley		xl *s*		
Thomas Dalton ...		xl *s*		
Gregory Bilton ...		xl *s*		
	20	10		
Rihill cum Cammerton.				
Richard Pearson gent	iiij *l*			
John Cockerell ...				
John Bell...		xl *s*		
Thomas Pearson ...		xl *s*		
John Wright		xl *s*		
Samuel Pearson ...		xl *s*		
	12			
Thorngumbalde				
Edward Gibson ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
Isabell Blackburne widow		xl *s*		
James Woodhouse		xl *s*		
Gabriell Cooke ...		xl *s*		
Abraham Isacke ...		xl *s*		
	10	13	4	
ffrothingham cum Rimswell				
Christofer Hancocke		xl *s*		
Robert Hynde ...		xxx *s*		
Henry Gibson ...		xl *s*		
William Nevell ...		xl *s*		
Robert Baker... ...		xl *s*		
	9	10	0	
Ottringham cum Marshe				
Richard Hildyard gent	iiij *l*	xiij *s*	viij *d*	
William Hutton ..		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
Isabell Walker ...		liij *s*	iiij *d*	
Wilfrid Cooke ...		xl *s*		
Gregory Hobson ...		xl *s*		
George Bowlinge ...		xl *s*		
Robert Matchen ...		xl *s*		
George Curtesse ...		xl *s*		
John Ingram		xl *s*		
Thomas Salvin ...		xx *s*		
Edward Nicholson		xx *s*		
	24	0	0	
Halsham				
Stephen Thornton...		xl *s*		
Barbara Blunt wedow		xl *s*		
John Barron		xl *s*		
John Starke		xl *s*		
	8	0	0	
Raingham				
Richard Mason ...		xl *s*		
Richard Hutcheson thelder		xl *s*		
James Drewe... ...		xl *s*		
Peter Gathorne ...		xl *s*		
William Hallyday..		xl *s*		
John Goosman ...		xl *s*		
Richard Ryder ...		xl *s*		
	14	0	0	

Out Newton			
Christofer Richardson		xl *s*	
John Coston		xxx *s*	
	3	10	0
Winesteade			
Sir Christofer Hildyard Kt ...	xxx *l*		
Robert Coleman ...		xl *s*	
Robert Giles		xl *s*	
	34	0	0
Hompton			
Robert Martin ...		xl *s*	
George Osmond ...		xl *s*	
George Bucke ...		xl *s*	
	6	0	0
Withrensey cum Thorne			
Edward Little ...	iiij *l*		
John Pearson ...		xl *s*	
Margaret Woodworth wedow		xl *s*	
John Osburne ...		xl *s*	
	10	0	0

Hollam			
Roger Catterall ...	iij *l*		
Gabriell Catterall...	iij *l*		
John Catterall ...	iij *l*		
Richard Catterall ...		xl *s*	
Robert Barker ...		xl *s*	
William Eshton ...		xl *s*	
Skeflinge			
William Ranson ...	iiij *l*		
Thomas Wright ...	iij *l*		
John Lindall		xl *s*	
John Sheepheard ...		xl *s*	
	11	0	0
Easington			
John Overton... ...	iiij *l*		
William Overton ...		xxx *s*	
Thomas Overton ...		xl *s*	
John Salesbury ...		xl *s*	
[Ro]bert Haggitt ...		xl *s*	
[ ] foster ...		xl *s*	
	13	10	0

The rest is torn off.

The same Commissioners report[4] the names of some of those who refused payment "Sir William Constable K^t^ and B^t.^ of Holme in Spalding Moor, Sir John Hotham of Scorbroughe, K^t^ and B^t.^ Sir William Hildyard of Bishop Wilton, K^t.^ Sir William Acklam of Stellingflete, K^t.^ and Walter Strickland of Boynton Esqre who being summoned did not appear, he is an old man of eighty.

"Henry Robinson of Buckton, Edward Carlike of Sewerby, William Gryme of the same, John Lambert of Fraisthorpe, Joseph Atkinson of the same, and James Roward of Woodmansey being all warned did not appear.

"Only two within the whole East Riding, viz., one ffrauncis Tumbholme of Garton, a poore wilfull old man, and one James Elmer of North ffrodingham who is placed there by one Mrs. Alanson of fleet streete London as her servant refused to submit or to lend

FR. CUMBERLAND
HEN. DUNBAR
THOS. METHAM
WILL. ALFORD
NIC. GIRLINGTON.

[4] State Papers Domes., Chas. I. (1627), lx., 52, lxviii., 51.

Excepting for the above named the Commissioners say that they "found a general willingness, and far beyond the power of many": which hardly agrees with the Justice's report.

In June 1627, the three working Commissioners, Thomas Metham, William Alford and Nicholas Girlington sent up the names of "those who have absolutely denyed the loan and moneys,—in so far exceeding expectation." "Who having promised their several loan moneys unto his Matie doth rather lodge excuse by way of delay or absolutely denyeth the same within the division of Hemsley Beacon.

Cottingham	William Greene
Sculcoates	Henry Alured
Weeton	John Clarke
Bentley	Lady Jane Constable Henry Glenton Robert Vauser
Wauldby	Phillip Wauldby
South Cave	Hugh Bellgrave
South Dalton	Elizabeth Ellenker
Bishop Burton	John Gee Esqre
Cherrie Burton	Marmaduke Langlaile (a verie rich and able man) Thomas Burne
Beverley hall	John Smith
Garth	Ann Bell
North Bar	Margaret Darcy
North ffrodingham	George Hunter Robert Huddlestone
Seipsey	Katharine Kell
Siglishthorne	Christopher Mayre
Kelreld	John Stillington Esqre
Burstwick	Richard Smith
Dringhoue	Thomas Grimstone
Wetwan Buckrose	Thomas Danson
Birdsall	Thomas Hungate
Yeding	Robert Lakin
Aclan	Thomas Bulmer Thomas Barson

Sedmar.....Richard Skeyley
Skillingbeek.....ffrancis Horsley
for Baynton Beacon
Skearne .....Elizabeth Lawson
Hutton Crasweke ...Marmaduke Hobman
Bracken .....Thomas Ellyot
Bainton .....John Byningtion
Bainton ..... William Hardie
Bainton .....Steven Stephenson
Middleton .....Robert Luttman
Shearne .....William Garratt
Hutton Cransweke...Susanna Warter
Holme .....Peter Mudde
Middleton .....Ralfe Witty
Middleton .....John Dayles
Scorbrough .....Sir John Hootham
Hutton Cransweek...Thomas Hobman
Gregorie Stafford

Local Archæological Notes.

By T. Sheppard, F.G.S.

ROMAN REMAINS AT WITHERNSEA.

During the excavation for a well at Withernsea a few months ago, portions of some vases were found. These prove to be Roman, and were probably cinerary urns.

CELTIC SWORD FROM THORPE.

There is a beautifully coloured illustration of a late Celtic iron sword, ornamented with enamel, from Thorpe, near Bridlington, and now in the York Museum, in the "Reliquary" for October, 1906.

ROMAN RELICS FROM HARPHAM.

On the field in which the Roman pavements, etc., described in our last Proceedings by Mr. Collier, were found, has since been obtained the handle of a large amphora—6½ inches in circumference. Upon this is stamped the potter's mark—MAXIFAX.

ROMAN, ANGLE AND DANE IN EAST YORKSHIRE.

In the "Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club" for 1907 (Vol. 4, Pt. 1), Mr. T. Sheppard has a lengthy paper on "The Roman, Angle and Dane in East Yorkshire." In this he enumerates the various evidences and discoveries relating to these three important periods in the history of the district.

RELICS OF THE IRON AGE.

In Vol. 60, pp. 251-322, of "Archæologia," recently issued, the Rev. Canon Greenwell has a paper on "Early Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire," in which he enumerates all the known discoveries of that period made in East Yorkhire, at Arras, Henlesken, the Danes' Graves, Hunmanby, etc. Figures from various papers are reproduced and compared.

THE VICTORIA HISTORY.

The first volume of the "Victoria History of Yorkshire" has recently been issued, and besides containing chapters on the geology and natural history of the county, has a well illustrated and carefully prepared chapter on "Prehistoric Remains," by Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S. This contains a good summary of the objects relating to the Neolithic, Bronze, and Early Iron periods, and is naturally largely devoted to East Yorkshire.

AN OLD PARISH LIBRARY.

The old parish library formerly housed in Holy Trinity Church, Hull, has recently been handed over to the Museums Committee of the Hull Corporation. It consists of nearly 800 volumes, principally of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are valuable as shewing the nature of an old parish library of about 250 years ago. Several of the volumes have historical associations, and one at least has evidently been chained to a shelf, in accordance with the practice in years gone by.

DISCOVERIES AT SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

The Scarborough Corporation has recently been making excavations in the grounds of Scarborough Castle, and has also cleaned out an old dry well. In the well were found several cannon balls of the Civil War period, some green-glazed pottery, seventeenth century tobacco pipes, and a quantity of scrap brass and imperfectly struck brass farthings of the time of Charles I. From the quantity of scrap from which the coins have been cut it is evident that coining was carried on in the immediate vicinity, though whether the coins are contemporary forgeries or not is a matter as yet undecided.

ROMAN FIBULÆ.

A fine collection of Roman fibulæ, recently acquired, is figured and described in "Hull Museum Publications," Nos. 38 and 39. The specimens were found at South Ferriby, on the Lincolnshire side of the Humber, nearly opposite Brough. There are in all 69 brooches figured, of various designs and shapes, and some ornamented with enamel. Two of them bear the maker's name—AVCISSA. Aucissa fibulæ have formed the subject of two papers in the "Archæological Journal," by Mr. F. Haverfield. We are able to reproduce one of the plates herewith, from which the great variety of the brooches will be seen (Plate III.).

GILLING CASTLE.

Mr. J. Bilson, F.S.A., contributes a detailed description of "Gilling Castle" to Part 74 of the "Yorkshire Archæological Journal." This building belongs "to the class of fortified manor-houses, buildings in which domestic convenience was the first consideration, but which, though not designed to resist a regular siege, were strong enough to afford protection against marauders. The upper stories of the main building were remodelled in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the 'great chamber' is certainly one of the most beautiful Elizabethan rooms in the country, probably quite unrivalled in its display of heraldry and magnificent painted glass." Mr. Bilson's paper is profusely illustrated.

VIKING RELICS AT YORK.

In the autumn of 1906, during excavations for building purposes, near the left bank of the Ouse, at York, several objects were found which can with certainty be referred to the Viking period. These were described by Dr. G. A. Auden at the Leicester Meeting of the British Association, and also by Mr. George Benson in the Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1906, published in 1907. Mr. Benson's paper is illustrated. In this find several objects occur which have not previously been reported in England. Amongst them the chief interest centres in a bronze chape of a sword scabbard, exhibiting an open zoömorphic interlacing design terminating in a conventionalized animal head which attached the chape to the material of the scabbard (Plates IV. and V.). The specimens are attributed to the first half of the tenth century—a period which saw the Scandinavian power in York rise to its zenith.

CHARIOT BURIAL AT HUNMANBY.

In May last the writer was advised of a landslip which had occurred in a brick-pit near the railway station at Hunmanby, and revealed some objects of bronze. This showed a section of a barrow of the early Iron Age, which was carefully examined. Unfortunately part of the burial had fallen with the slip, and some of the objects placed with the body were thus lost or destroyed. There was evidence that a complete chariot had been buried, together with a horse. With this occurred a bronze bridle-bit, a small bronze ring, and part of a large one of the same material; the iron tyres and smaller hoops from the naves of two wheels which would be about three feet in diameter, remains of a large

PLATE III.

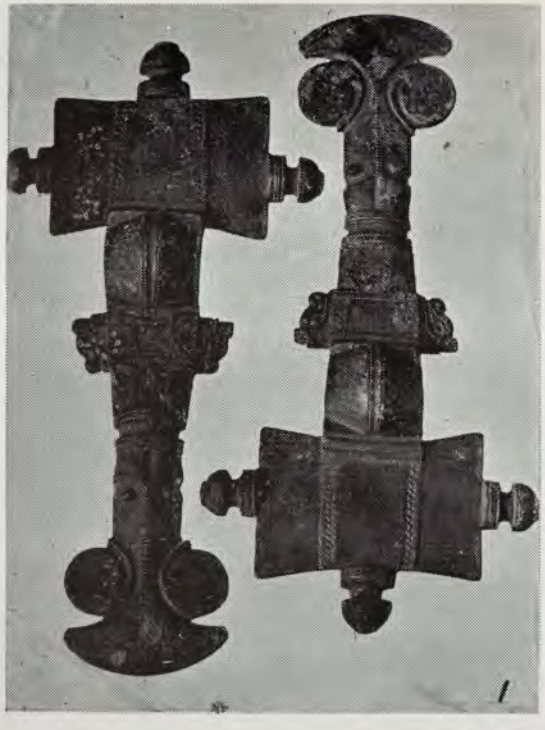
ROMAN FIBULÆ FROM SOUTH FERRIBY.

VIKING RELICS FROM YORK

(Iron Bit, Axe-head, &c.)

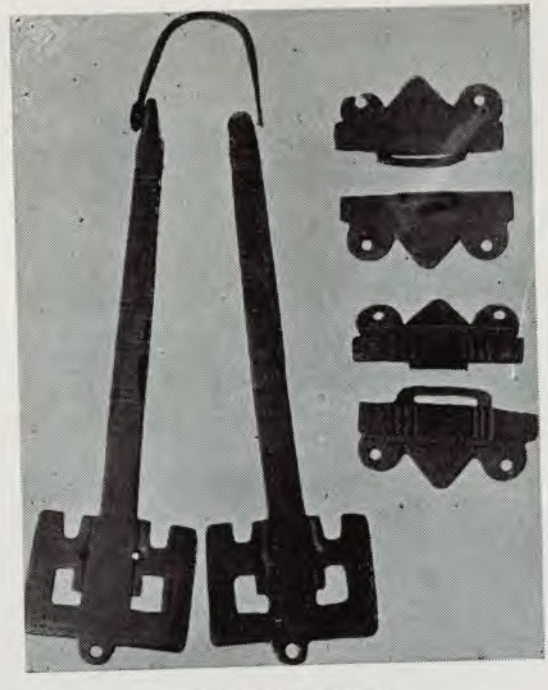
VIKING RELICS FROM YORK.

(Portions of Wooden Box, Brass Chape of Sword Sheath, &c.).



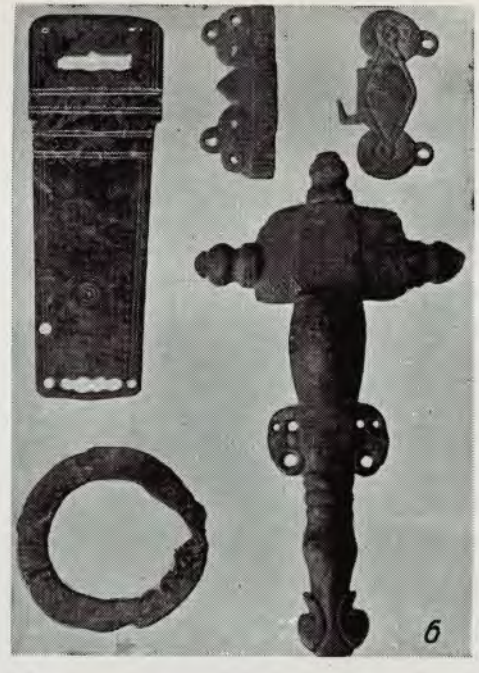
Anglo-Saxon Fibulæ, Beads, &c.

Plate VI



Anglo-Saxon Spear, &c., of Iron, and Chatelain and Clasps of Bronze.

Plate VII.



ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH, &c.

PLATE VIII.

shield of wood, with bronze ornaments, a bronze spear (?), and part of a flat bronze object which may have been a mirror. This discovery is described and illustrated in detail in the "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," No. 76, 1907.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE, HULL.

Wilberforce House, High Street, Hull, a fine Elizabethan structure, and the birth-place of the great emancipator, William Wilberforce, has been purchased by the Hull Corporation, and opened as a public museum. The ceremony was performed by our then President, the late Earl of Liverpool—this being the last public service he performed. The Museum is devoted to objects relating to the History of Hull, and to relics of Wilberforce. The building, with its magnificent entrance-hall and ceiling, and oak-panelled rooms, has proved a great attraction to visitors, a good proportion of whom are from America, and for these a special visitors' book is provided. The Museum contains a fine series of relics of the old Hull whaling-days, presented by Lord Nunburnholme, as well as Hull tokens and medals, seventeenth century tobacco pipes, mediæval earthenware, relics of the siege of Hull, and numerous maps, plans, engravings and drawings of local interest.

AN ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL.

An Anglo-Saxon burial, with which occurred an unusual number of relics, was described in the "Antiquary" for September 1906. This burial occurred in East Yorkshire, though the precise locality is not given. With the skeleton, which was that of a female, were found two large square-headed fibulæ, 5½ inches in length each, a smaller brooch of similar pattern, 4½ inches long, two annular fibulæ, a curious brooch made from the corona or ring of bone from the base of the tine of a red deer, a pair of bronze "chatelains," or "girdle-hangers," two sets of bronze clasps, some glass and amber beads, etc. (Plates VI., VII. and VIII.). All these objects were evidently new when buried, and had not been worn by use at all. There were also one or two other objects of bronze and iron, and an earthen vessel was found in the same grave. In an adjoining grave, which contained a male skeleton, were a spear, a short sword or "sax," a knife, and a ring, all of iron. (See "Hull Museum Publications," No. 33).

Report of the Hon. Secretary for 1906-7.

FILEY VICARAGE,

5th Sept., 1907.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Since our last Annual Meeting in Beverley, on 26th Sept., 1906, the Society has held two winter meetings, viz., at Driffield, and in the Wilberforce House, Hull. It has had three summer excursions from the centres of Filey, Malton, and Helmsley. We have been indebted to Rev. R. C. Wilton, Rector of Londesborough, for a paper on the "Cliffords and Boyles, with special reference to the Londesborough Vaults"; to Mr. T. Sheppard for a paper on "Recent Antiquarian Finds"; to Mr. W. Stevenson for papers on "The Introduction of the Ogee Style into English Architecture" and on "Filey Church" respectively; to Mr. Mortimer for a paper on "The first Artificial Weapon made by man." Also to Mr. Sheppard for his description of Wilberforce House, and to Alderman Brown, the Chairman of the Hull Museums Committee, for kindly entertaining our members on that occasion; and to Rev. E. Maule Cole for conducting the excursions at Malton and Helmsley.

One piece of practical work which the Society can claim to have done has been the re-roofing of the ancient Tithe Barn at Easington, through the influence of the Archbishop of York, a member of the Society since its foundation.

Death has wrought sad havoc among our members. Besides our loved and honoured President, the Earl of Liverpool, we have lost by death Rev. W. E. Coghlan, Rev. J. Davidson, Mr. W. W. Laking, Rev. W. Felton, and Alderman Park. It would be ungrateful not to also record the death of Mr. J. R. Boyle, who in past years did good work for the Society, served upon the Council and Editorial Committee, had conducted many of our Excursions, and was ever ready to place his varied knowledge and learning at our disposal. When he fell upon evil days, it was two members of the Society who provided for him, and in his last illness some of us were ready to subscribe to a fund for him, only we were told the money was not required.

We have lost Rev. J. C. V. Durell and Mr. W. Stevenson owing to their removal from the County, six members have resigned and eight new members have been elected, so that the roll of members is five less than last year.

The long illness and death of the President has somewhat retarded the Society's operations, but under a new President we hope that new vigour will be put into the Society's work.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. COOPER.

Report of Proceedings,

1905-1906.

THE thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Scarborough, on Monday and Tuesday, October 9th and 10th, 1905. Members met at the Castle at 3 o'clock, where Mr. Joshua Rowntree described the various remaining parts of the building, and Mr. William Stevenson, of Hull, read some notes on Scarborough Castle, which are printed elsewhere.

Leaving the Castle the party visited the Parish Church, where the members were met by the Vicar (Rev. T. E. Lindsey), and the Churchwarden, Major Hastings Fowler. The Vicar read some notes made by the Bishop of Hull, on the history of the structure.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A.

At the meeting seven new members were elected, and the officers were re-elected.

At a gathering at Belvedere, the residence of G. L. Beeforth, Esq., F.S.A., Mr. Mortimer read a paper on *Primeval Man and his Development in the making of Weapons and Implements.* Mr. James Chapman exhibited and described the Borough Charters, and Mr. G. Miles gave an account of the recent high tide and erosion of the coast at Holmpton, Out Newton, Easington, and Kilnsea, referring specially to the last place, where the bank is broken through by the sea and most of the parish flooded by it. The ruined chapel at Out Newton is now only eleven yards from the edge of the cliffs. Mr. Miles showed a curious old map of the parish of Owthorne, 120 or 130 years ago, and related how he had ascertained the exact distances of the site of the church from the varying lines of the cliff.

On Tuesday morning (10th October) the members met at the Station, and drove to Seamer Church. Messrs. Poole and Hugall say of this church, which is dedicated to St. Martin—"The nave, without aisles, and the first bay of the chancel, without chantry, are Norman, rather early in the style; and of the same date is the base of the tower, of which nothing remains to indicate whether it was ever finished. There are late decorated insertions in the south of the nave. . . . . The eastern part of the chancel is perpendicular, and so also are the aisles, the chantry, the vestry, and the parapets throughout. These features belong to an era of church restoration in this neighbourhood."[1]

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[1] "Churches of Scarborough, Filey, and the neighbourhood."—pp. 91-92.

Of monuments there is a stone in the chancel which has the matrices of two small brasses with canopies. In the chantry also there is the matrix of a large brass under a canopy, with shields, but all are gone.

The drive was continued through East Ayton, where the church (St. John Baptist) was visited. The south door is the most interesting feature here, the outer moulding is decorated with the beak-head.

"The original church had a Norman nave and chancel, as appears from the south door and the tower arch; but the present chancel is early English, and so is the tower, with the exception of the battlements, which are later. The windows and buttresses are many of them additions, some decorated and some late perpendicular." [2]

The drive was continued by Hutton Buscel, Wykeham and Brompton to Snainton. The Rev. E. Maule Cole described the glacial moraine at Wykeham. At Wykeham is the ruined tower with base of a broach spire of the early English period. On no side of this steeple is there an arch which might have opened into the nave or aisle of a church.

Hinderwell says of it:—"In the year 1321 (15 Edw. II.) John de Wycham erected a chapel here on the site of the church of All Saints (which was then taken down, being ruinous and decayed), and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. The said John de Wycham, having the King's licence, granted by charter, dated 20th June, 1321, to Dame Isabel, the prioress, and to the Convent the annual stipend of twelve marks of silver and several parcels of land, for procuring and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors to celebrate Divine service in the said chapel for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; which ordination was confirmed by William, Archbishop of York, 20th July, 1323." [3]

At Scamridge Dykes the Rev. E. Maule Cole gave an account of the interesting earth-works there.

The first Winter Meeting was held in the Council Room of the Royal Institution, Hull, on Tuesday, 6th February, 1906. A paper was read by the Rev. M. B. Wynne, on *My Romano-Britannic Studies in 1905*. Mr. T. Sheppard exhibited a fine collection of fibulæ, buckles, pins, coins, etc., recently acquired for the Municipal Museum.

Thanks were returned to the reader of the paper and to the exhibitor of the relics.

The second Winter Meeting was held at the "Bell" Hotel, Driffield, on Tuesday, 6th March. The Rev. M. C. F. Morris moved the following resolution:—

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[2] *Ibid*, p. 61. [3] Hinderwell, pp. 299-300.

"That in view of the large stock of *Transactions* in the hands of the publishers, the officials of the Society be empowered to sell volumes issued three years ago and earlier at the price of 3/6 per volume." This was carried.

A paper was read by Mr. W. Stevenson, entitled:—*Wold and East Riding Towns and Villages, viewed as a field for studies in Topography, Geology, History, and Architecture.* The Rev. M. C. F. Morris gave an account of the excavations which have taken place on the site of Nunburnholme Priory. Though these were considerable, nothing of great importance was discovered. The objects found by Mr. Morris were exhibited in the room, and consisted of Roman and Mediæval pottery, and several horse-shoes. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. M. C. F. Morris and Mr. Stevenson.

On Saturday, 21st April, the Council met to arrange the Summer Excursions, and to discuss the question of right to the Marton vases.

The first Summer Excursion took place on Wednesday, 13th June. The members met at Withernsea, and proceeded in carriages to Easington to view the devastation wrought by the storms of the late winter.

A visit was paid to the church of Easington and also to the Tithe Barn. This barn is said to be one of the oldest in existence, and to have stood since the fourteenth century. The delapidated condition of this interesting building was much deplored by the members, and the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, and seconded by Sir John Sherburn, was unanimously carried:—"That the Secretary be requested to write to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the effect that the East Riding Antiquarian Society visited Easington on June 13th, and saw with regret that the ancient Tithe Barn was going to decay; and they venture to urge that, as the building is a most interesting relic of the past, the thatch of the roof should be put into proper repair."

The members visited the churches of Welwick and Patrington.

The second Summer Excursion was held on Wednesday, 18th July. The members met at Malton and drove to Appleton-le-Street, Barton-le-Street, Slingsby, Stonegrave, and Gilling Castle.

At Appleton-le-Street the Rev. H. E. Ketchley read an account of the very interesting church, and also described the fragments of the old church at Barton-le-Street. These fragments consisted of the south doorway (which appears to be a rebuilding of old material), and the carved stones above this doorway.

The castle at Slingsby was visited, and some members made a hurried visit to the church.

At Stonegrave an account of the church was given by the Vicar, Rev. E. A. B. Pitman. The two most interesting features of this

church are the remains of fine pre-Norman crosses and the very handsome chancel screen of the time of Archbishop Laud.

In the village of Stonegrave, eastward of the church, there is a fine specimen of old leadwork on a pump situated a few yards from the road.

Time allowed only a hurried visit to Gilling Castle, Mr. Hunter, of the Castle, having very kindly given permission to visit the place.

One of the most interesting features of this fine old residence is the dining-room. The windows are filled with heraldic glass, the frieze is decorated with trees representing the wapentakes of Yorkshire, and on the branches of the trees are suspended the arms of the leading families of each respective wapentake.

The third Summer Excursion took place on Monday, 27th August. The members proceeded by boat to New Holland, by train to Barton, and then by carriages to South Ferriby, where a visit was paid to the church. From here the party proceeded to Horkstow, where a very fine Roman pavement was specially uncovered for the benefit of the members. The churches of Saxby, Bonby, and Worlaby were visited, and also the Hall and Grounds of Elsham.

C. V. C.

EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Income and Expenditure for Year ending 26th September, 1906.

Income.

				£	s.	d.
Balance forward from Last Year				47	17	10
Subscriptions received:—						
1904	£4	14	6			
1905	16	16	0			
1906	44	2	0			
				65	12	6
Transactions sold				1	17	5
Bank Interest...				0	8	0
				£115	15	9

Examined with vouchers and found correct. Balance in Bank, 26th September, 1906, is Thirty-eight Pounds Seven Shillings and Five Pence (£38 7s. 5d.).

(Signed)

A. B. WILSON-BARKWORTH.

2nd November, 1906.

Expenditure.

				£	s.	d.
Printing Transactions, General Printing, Stationery, &c.				47	15	1
Hon. Sec., Postages and Expenses of Meetings...				5	0	6
Hon. Sec., Clerical Assistance				5	10	6
Paid for Services Rendered in connection with Preparation of Papers				5	0	0
Four Years' Subscription to the Congress of Archæological Societies				4	0	0
Assistant Treasurer's Allowance				4	0	0
Archæological Index for Transactions ...				1	5	2
Hon. Treasurer, Postages				0	11	0
Editorial Secretary, Postages, &c.... ...				0	6	2
Balance Cash in Bank ...	£38	7	5			
,, ,, hand ...	3	19	11			
				42	7	4
				£115	15	9

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Index

To Volume XIV. for 1907.

Abargavinnie, Lord, 22
Acklam, 53
Acklam, Sir William, 71
Aclan, 72
Alanson, Mrs., 71
Albemarle, Earl of, 15
Aldbrough, 62
Allen, Romilly, 58
Alexandra Dock, Hull, 5, 53
Alford, Will, 71, 72
All Saints' Church, Wykeham, 80
America, 77
Amphora, Handle of, 74
Anglo-Saxon Burial, 77
Anglo-Saxon Remains, 63
Anglo-Saxon Vase, 64
Anne, Queen, 36
Annual Dinner, 79
Annual Meeting, 78, 79
Annular Brooch, 63
— Fibulæ, 77
"Antiquary," 59, 61, 63, 77
Antiquities, 46
Appleton-le-Street, 81
Archæologia, 57, 58, 75
Archæological Notes, Local, 74
Armlets, Gold, 56
Arras, 57
Aske, Christopher, 20
Atkinson, Joseph, 71
Auden, Dr. G. A., 76
Austin Canons, 19
Axe, Bronze, 53, 54
— Stone, 54
Ayton, 14
Aytons, 44

Bailwick, 69
Bainton, 73
Baker, J. B., 13
Balance Sheet, 83
Banborough, 14
Bannockburn, 25
Bardon Tower, 19
Barrows, 50, 56, 57
Barton, 82
Barton-le-Street, 81
Basins, 60
Basle, 19
Beaconsfield, Lord, 32
Beads, 59, 63, 77
Beeforth, G. L., 79
Benson, George, 76
Bentley, 72
Bertramus-de-Bulimar, 16
Bessingdale, 5
Beverley, 53, 54, 57, 60, 61, 64, 68, 78
— Hall, 72
— Westwood, 56
Bielbecks, 51
Bilson, J., 75
Bilton, 53
Birdsall, 72
Bishop Burton, 58, 72
Bohn, George, 56
Bolingbroke, Lord, 3
Bolton, 25, 31, 33, 34
Bolton Abbey, 19, 21, 42, 44
Bonby, 82
Bone Comb, 63
Bones, 63
Bones, Animal, 60
— Human, 56
Borough Charters, 79
Bowl, Bronze, 61
Boyle Crest, 33
— Family, 37
— Henry, 36
— J. R., 78
— Lady Charlotte, 39
— Lady Dorothy, 38
— Lady Julien, 35, 37
— Lady Jane, 43
— Richard, 32
— Rt. Hon. Juliana, 40
— Robert, 30
Boyles, 18, 44
Boynton, 5, 71
Boynton, Thos., 49, 52, 53
Bracken, 73
Bradley, Dr. Henry, 10
Brandesburton, 52

Brass, 75
Bridle-bit, 58, 76
Bridlington, 5, 48, 52, 74
British Association, 76
— Burial, 55
— Museum, 7, 53, 56, 58
— Remains, 51, 55
Bromflete, Sir Henry, 19
Bromfletes, 44
Brompton, 80
Bronze Axes, 53
— Implements, 52
— Period, 75
Brooches, 63, 64, 75, 77
Brough, 53, 55, 56, 61, 75
Brown, Alderman, 78
Buckinghamshire, 67
Buckles, 80
Buckrose, 72
Buckton, 71
Burke's Extinct Peerage, 33
Burlingtons, 27
Burlington, Charles, Earl of, 28, 30, 31, 36, 38
— Countess of, 29
— House, 28, 37
— Vault, 18
Burleigh, Lord, 23
Burstwick, 51, 53, 72
Burton, 14
Burton Constable Hall, 60
Buttons, Jet, 55

Cambden, Viscount, 34
Cannon Balls, 75
Canoe, 58
Carelton, Baron, 36
— Earl, 36
— House, 37
Carlike, Edward, 71
Castlemaine, Lady, 38
Catalogue to Guildhall Museum, 54
Catwick, 53
Cave Castle, 61
Cavendish, 39
— Lieut.-Col. W. F. H., 3
— Susan Louisa, 3
Cecil, Lady Frances, 32
"Celtic Art," 58
Celtic Sword from Thorpe, 74
Celts, 52, 53
Cemetery, 63
Chapel, Ruined, 79
Chapman, James, 79
Chariot-Burial, 57, 58
— at Hunmanby, 76
Charles I., 16, 23, 67
— II., 31, 38
Chatelains, 63, 77
Chatsworth, 38
Cherrie Burton, 72
Chiswick, 34, 41
Chudleigh, 21
Churches of Scarborough, Filey, and the Neighbourhood, 79
Cinerary Urns, 55, 58, 60, 63
Civil War, 16
Clarkson, E., 57
Clasps, 77
Clifford Arms, 22
— Charles, 24, 25
— Charles, Lord, 30, 34
— Francis, 21, 27
— Henry, 24, 26
— Henry, Lord, 29, 68
— Lady, 18, 19
— Lady Elizabeth, 28, 32
— Lady Margaret, 23
Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough, The, 18, 78
Clifton, Sir Gervase, 22
Clinch, George, 75
Cloughton, 14
Coffin, Wicker-work, 55
Coghlan, Rev. W. E., 78
Coins, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 75, 80
— Roman, 5
Cole, Rev. E. Maule, 5, 48, 78, 80, 81
Collier, Rev. C. V., 2, 59, 74, 82
Comb, Bone, 63
Constable Family, Mausoleum of, 60
Constable, Sir William, 71
Constantine Family, 7
Contents, iii.
Convent, 80
Cooper, Rev. A. N., 78
Corke, Earl of, 25, 37
— Lord, 32
Corona of Tine of Red Deer, 77
Cottingham, 56, 64, 72
Council, 78, 81
— of Basle, 19
— of State, 16
Cowlam, 5, 8
— Find, 6
Cromwell, Henry, 31
Crosses, 82
Cumberland, Countess of, 24
— Earl of, 19, 20, 29, 32, 68
— Fr., 71
— Lady, 21, 22
Cup, 56

Daggers, 64
Dadesley, 14
Danes' Graves, 58, 74

Davidson, Rev. J., 78
Dawson, Mr., 44
— W. H., 19
Davison, Francis, 20
Derby, Earl of, 20
Derbyshire, 14
Derwent, 67
Devonshire, Duke of, 3, 27, 44
— Earl of, 20
Dickering, 67
Discoveries at Scarborough Castle, 75
Dishes, 59
Dobree, N. F., 61
Domesday Book, 13
— Survey, 10
Dorothy, Lady, 37
Douglas, James, 34
Dover, Duke of, 35
Downs, Dr., 25
Driffield, 2, 48, 52, 58, 61, 78, 80
— Museum, 51
Dringbone, 72
Drinking-Cup, 56
Drumlanrig, Earl of, 35
— Lord, 30
Dumlenrick, Earl of, 36
Dunbar, Henry, Viscounte, 68
— Henry, 71
Dungarven, Lord, 28
— Viscountess, 40
Durell, Rev. J. C. V., 78

Earl of Cumberland, 20
Early Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire, 74
Early Iron Period, 75
Earthenware, 61, 64, 77
— Romano-British, 55
— Vessels, 65
Easington, 55, 57, 60, 62, 78, 79, 81
East Ayton, 80
East Riding, 5, 71
— Families, 1
East Thorpe, 41
East Yorkshire Subsidy Rolls, 67
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 81
Edward I. Penny, 65
— the Confessor, 14
Editorial, v.
Elloughton, 56
Elmer, James, 71
Elsham Hall, 82
Encaustic Tiles, 65
Engravings, 77
Epworth, 56
Euston, Earl of, 38
Everthorpe, 53
Excursions, 81

Farthings, Charles I., 75
Fearnsides, J. W., 78
Felton, Rev. W., 78
Fennell, Wm., 8
Fenton, Catherine, 32
— Sir Geoffrey, 32
Ferriby, North, 54, 62, 64
— South, 62, 75, 82
Fibulæ, 61, 62, 63, 77, 80
— Roman, 75
Filey, 5, 10, 14, 62, 78
— Church, 78
— Vicarage, 78
Fimber, 5
First Artificial Weapon made by Man, 78
Flensers, 65
Flint, 52
Flodden Field, 25
Foljambe Arms, 3
Foljambe, C. G. S., 2
Forty Years' Researches, 47
Fowler, Major Hastings, 79
Fraisthorpe, 71
Freeman, Professor, 13
Fridaythorpe, 5

Gardiner, 67
Garrick, 42, 43
Garth, 72
Gilling Castle, 76, 82
Girdle-Hangers, 77
Girlington, Nicholas, 71, 72
Glacial Moraine, 80
Godwin, Earl, 14
Gore, Lord Ronald Levison, 41
Grafton, Earl of, 38
Grave, Anglo-Saxon, 77
Graveyard at Sancton, 63
Greenwell, Canon, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 74
Grisold, 21, 24
— Lady, 22
Gristhorpe, 14
Gryme, William, 71
Guildhall Museum, Catalogue to, 54
Guns, 65

Halifax, Marquis of, 41
Halsham, 60
Hall, J. G., 63
Hammer-Head, 52
Hampden, 67
Hand-Mill, 56
Hanging Grimston, 5
Harold, King, 14
Harpham, 59, 74
Harpoons, 65

Haverfield, F., 75
Hawkesbury, Lord, 1, 79
Hawkshaw, J. C., 50
Healaugh, 11
Helmsley, 78
— Beacon, 71
Henlesken, 74
Henry II., 16
— VI., 19
— VIII., 19, 65
Hepton, Mr., 27
Heraldic Glass, 82
Hessle, 48
— Church, 64
Hewitson, Dr., 55, 57, 60
High Street, Hull, 65
Hildyard, Sir William, 71
Hill, W., 64
Hilderwell, Thos., 13
History of Beverley, 57, 58
— Holderness, 54, 58, 59
— Hull, 77
— Skipton, 44
— Swine, 54, 60
Holderness, 9, 15, 48, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 67, 69
Hollym, 62
Holm, 17
Holme, 71, 73
Holmfield, 5
Holmpton, 79
Holy Trinity Church, Hull, 75
Hooks, Iron, 63
Horkstow, 82
Horse-shoes, 81
Hornsea, 51, 52, 57, 62
Hornsea Mere, 49
Howard, Frederick John, 3
— Louise Blanche, 3
Howdenshire, 67
Hotham Carrs, 52
— Sir John, 71
Hugall, Mr., 79
Hughes Arms, 22
Hughes, Thomas, 22
Hull, 2, 16, 48, 52, 53, 55, 58, 60, 61, 64, 65, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80
— Bishop of, 79
Hull Museum, v., 6, 45, 46, 52-57 59, 60, 62, 64-66, 80
— Museum Publications, 55, 57, 59, 62, 63, 65, 75, 77
— Museum Committee, 78
— River, 64
— Scientific and F.N. Club, 49, 50, 52
— Scientific and F.N. Club, Transactions of, 59, 62, 74
Hunmanby, 58, 74, 76
Hunter, Mr., 82
Hutton Buscel, 80
— Cransweek, 73
— Cransweke, 73
— Cransweeke, 73

Introduction of the Ogee Style into English Architecture, 78
Irish Scotch Committees, 17
Iron Age, 76
— Relics of, 74
Isabel, Dame, 80

Kelreld, 72
Kelsey Hill, 48
Kensington Palace, 31
Keys, 54, 64, 65
Kiplingcotes, 57
Kirkham, 3
Kilham, 5
Kilnsea, 50, 55, 60, 79
Knife, 63, 77
— Dagger, 55
Knives, 64

Lake Dwellings, 49
Lakin, W. W., 8
Lambert, John, 71
Laud, Archbishop, 82
Lay Subsidy, 68
Leadwork, 82
Leicester, 76
Leven, 52, 54,
Library, Old Parish, 75
Lincolnshire, 67, 75
Lindsey, Rev. T. E., 79
List of Members, 85
— Officers, vii.
— Papers by Lord Liverpool, 4
Literary and Philosophical Society, Hull, 58, 66
Liverpool, 3
— Earl of, v., 1, 27, 77
— Lord, 39, 43
Lloyd, Eleanor, 67
Local Archæological Notes, vi., 74
Locks, 65
Londesborough, 18, 33
— Church, 18
— Earl of, 20
— Hall, 39
— Household Books, 21
— Lord, 6, 62
— Rector of, 78
London, 7, 71
Lowthorpe, 53
Lyons, Mr., 56

Magazine of Art, 58
Malton, 78, 81
Mammalian Remains, 51
Mansfield, 3, 4
Maps, 77
Marlborough, 36
— Duchess of, 40
Market Weighton, 65
Maud, Empress, 15
Meaux, 51
— Abbey, 65
Medals, 64, 65, 77
Mediæval Pottery, 81
Melton Hill, 64
Members, List of, 85
Metham, Thos., 71, 72
Middleton, 53, 73
Miles, G., 79
Mill Pit, Elloughton, 56
Mirror, 77
Moraine, 80
Morris, Rev. M. C. F., 80, 81
Mortimer, J. R., 7, 47, 52, 53, 55, 61, 78, 79
Mortimer Museum, 8
Motto, Lord Liverpool's, 3
Murray, D., 60
Museums Committee, 75, 78
"My Romano-Britannic Studies in 1905, 80

Nails, Iron, 59
Naturalist, 51
Neolithic Period, 75
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 16
New Holland, 82
New Zealand War, 4
Noel, Hon. Henry, 34
Nordfeld, 14
Norman Architecture, 79, 80
Norsemen, 59
North Bar, 72
North Cave, 53
Northern Earls, 26
North Eastern Railway, 57
North ffrodingham, 71, 72
Northstead, 14
Note on the Place-Name "Filey," 10
Notes on Scarborough Castle, 13
— on the More Important Archæological Discoveries in East Yorkshire, 45
Nottingham, 3, 16, 17
Nottinghamshire, 4
Nunburnholme, 38, 62
— Lord, 77
— Find, 6
— Priory, 81

Octon, 5
Officers, List of, vii.
Oliver, Mr., 57, 58
Osberton, 3
Ouse, 67, 76
Out Newton, 57, 79
Owthorne, 58, 79
Oyster Shells, 60

Palstave Axe, 52
Park, Alderman, 78
Parish Library, 75
Patrington, 81
Pavements, Roman, 59, 82
— Tesselated, 60
Pease, Mr., 64
Peaseholme, 14
Peat-Beds, 50
Pembroke, Countess of, 21
Penannular Brooch, 64
Pepys, 28
— Diary, 21
Petuaria, 61
Phillip, J., 61
Phillips, John, 58
Pilgrimage of Grace, 26
Pins, 80
Pin, Bone, 55
Pipes, 64, 65, 75, 77
Pitman, Rev. E. A. B., 81
Plans, 77
Pocklington, 61
Poole, Mr., 79
Post Office, Hull, 65
Pottery, 59, 60, 62, 75, 81
Poulson, Mr., 54, 58, 59
"Prehistoric Remains," 75
Prescott, Mr., 55, 61
President, v., 78
"Primeval Man and his Development in the Making of Weapons and Implements," 79
Privy Council, 67
Proceedings, Report of, 79
Ptolemy, 61

Queensbury, Duke of, 34
Querns, 56, 62

"Recent Antiquarian Finds," 78
Red Deer, 77
Reid, C., 50
Report of Proceedings, 79
— of the Hon. Sec., 78
Resolution *re* Hull Museum, 66
— *re* Transactions, 81
Richardson, W., 62
Riley, A., 60

Rings, 62, 63, 64, 76, 77
Rise, 58
"Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire," 61
Robinson, Henry, 71
Roman, Angle, and Dane in East Yorkshire, 74
Roman Coins, 60, 61, 62
found on the Wolds, 5
Roman Fibulæ, 75
Romano-British Earthenware, 55
Vase, 60, 62
Roman Padlock, 54
— Pavement, 82
— Pottery, 62, 81
— Remains, 59
— — at Brough, 60
— — at Withernsea, 74
— Vases, 61
— Villa, 59
Roos Carrs, 58
Roward, James, 71
Rowntree, Joshua, 79
Royal Institution, Hull, 80
Rudston, 5
Ruined Chapel, 79
Tower 80
Rutland, Duke of, 11

St. John Baptist Church, East Ayton, 80
St. John, Henry, 36
St. Quintin, W. H., 59
Salisbury, Earl of, 32
— Lord, 23, 24
Samian Ware, 62
Sand-le-mere, 50
Saxby, 82
Scalby, 14
Scambridge Dykes, 80
Scarborough, 5, 13, 56, 79
— Castle, 13, 15, 75, 79
— Museum, 17
Scawby, 12
Scorbrough, 73
Scorbroughe, 71
Sculcoates, 72
Seamer Church, 79
Sedmar, 73
Seipsey, 72
Sewerby, 5, 48, 71
Seymour, Lady Jane, 30
Shearne, 73
Sheppard, T., v., 44, 74, 78, 80
Sherborn, Sir John, 81
Shield, 77
Siege of Hull, 77
Siglishthorne, 72
Skearne, 73
Skeleton, 57, 63, 64
Skeletons, 55, 77
Skipsea, 15
Skipton, 20, 24, 44
— Church, 19
Skirlaugh, 52, 53
Skillingbeck, 73
Skulls, 55, 63
Sledmere, 5
Slingsby, 81
Smith, Edward, 57
Snainton, 80
South Burton, 60
— Cave, 61, 72
— Dalton, 72
Spalding Moor, 71
Spear-Heads, 52, 53, 54, 61, 64, 77
Spindle Whorls, 63
Sproatley, 52, 53
Spurn, 55, 62
Spurs, 64
Staffordshire, 14
Stainton, 15
State Papers, 16, 67, 71
Stater, British Gold, 57
Stillingfleet, Rev. E., 57
Stellingflete, 71
Stephen, King, 15
Stephenson Collection, 61
— Dr., 54, 64
Stevenson, W. H., 10
— W., 13, 60, 78, 79, 81
Stonegrave, 81
Stone Monument, 80
Strafford, 26
— Earl of, 23
"Stranger's Guide to Ferriby," 61
Strickland, Walter, 71
Studs, Jet, 55
Styli, 61
Subsidy Rolls, 67
Summer Excursions, 81
Swine, 53, 55, 60, 64
— Church, 65
Sword Blades, 52
— Bronze, 54
— from Thorpe, 74
— Scabbard, 76
Swords, 63, 64, 65
Sykes, Christopher, 7

Thompson, Mr., 54
— T., 60
Thorpe, 74
Tickhill, 14
Tiles, 65
Tinder Boxes, 65

Tine of Red Deer, 77
Tithe Barn, 78
— Easington, 81
Tobacco Pipes, 75, 77
Tokens, 77
Tostig, Earl, 13
Tower, Ruined, 80
Tumbholme, ffrauncis, 71
Tumuli, 55, 56, 58
Tutbury, 14
Transactions, 6, 81
Tweezers, 63

Ulrome, 49
Uxbridge, 22

Vases, 54, 60, 61, 63, 64, 74
Vesey, Lord, 19
Victoria History of Yorkshire, 57, 58, 75
Viking Relics at York, 76
Villa at Harpham, 59
Visitors' Book, 77
Vote of Congratulation, 2

Wade, Richard, 68
Wakefield, 8
Walesgrif, 14, 15
Walker, Mr., 57
Wapentake, 67
Wallis, 65
— Museum, 45
Walpole, Horace, 41
— Robert, 36
— Sir Robert, 41
Water Jug, 61
Watton Abbey, 65
Wauldby, 72
Wawne, 52
Webster, J. W., 60
Weeton, 72
Well at Scarborough Castle, 75
Welwick, 81
Wentworth, 67
— Sir Thomas, 22, 23
Westmorland Mountains, 25
Weston, Alice, 32
— Robert, 32
Westow, 53
Wetwan, 72
Wetwang, 5, 8
Whaling Relics, 65, 77
Whelan, Peter, 7
Wilberforce House, Hull, 2, 77, 78
Wilkins, A. J., 27
William the Conqueror, 14
— le Gros, 15
Wilson, Dr. J. W., 63
Wilton, Canon, 39, 40, 42
— Rev. R. C., 18, 78
Winestead, 53
Winter Meetings, 80
Withernsea, 50, 52, 57, 58, 62, 74, 81
"Wold and East Riding Towns and Villages," 81
Wolds, 9, 25, 33, 61
Woodmansey, 71
Worlaby, 82
Wycham, John de, 80
Wykeham, 80
Wynne, Rev. M. B., 80

Yeding, 72
York, 3, 5, 17, 25, 56, 76
— Archbishop of, 78, 80
— Minster, 22
— Museum, 52, 56, 62, 74
Yorkshire Philosophical Society, v., 6, 76
— Archæological Journal, 58, 76, 77

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